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South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

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2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Col. William A. Mann.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick. Infantry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

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1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

8d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Col. S. M. Foote, C.A.C.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D of Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

### SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas; C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are field companies.

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### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas; I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Walsenburg, Colo.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Naco, Ariz.; F and K, Douglas, Ariz.; L, Luning's Ranch, N. Mex.; M, Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.; N, Hachita, N. Mex.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D, G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Permanent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Trinidad, Colo.; I, K, L and M, Ludlow, Colo.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty in Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City, Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.—except Troops A and C, at Douglas, Ariz.; I at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; G and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Naco, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

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5th. Ft. Williams, Me.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.

18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Cristobal, C.Z. for duty at Ft. Randolph.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.

25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.

55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

89th. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to sail from San Francisco January, 1915, for Honolulu, H.T.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Address Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T. Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Arrived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.; 10th. Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T. arrived May 18, 1912.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York Nov. 15 for station in the Canal Zone.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge, Laguna; I and J, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

(Continued on page 547.)

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## GERMAN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

As we pointed out in our last issue there was nothing very surprising to well informed Navy men in the fact that German warships were enabled to successfully run the British blockade, shoot up two undefended towns and one fortified city, and get away. If we look back to the blockade running during our Civil War it will be found that there are innumerable instances where daring skippers managed to elude our cordon of warships guarding ports, and slipped in and out safely with valuable cargoes. Foggy or rainy nights were usually chosen, but even in fine weather the blockade runners sometimes gave our vessels the slip. Many of them were discovered and chased, captured or destroyed; but as one voyage to and fro would pay for the ship, many made fortunes. It was not easy to discover the enemy, despite the most vigilant watch by numerous vessels. The seas offer as much opportunity for escape as for capture, and skilful navigators can oftentimes put the greatest navies at fault in the game of hide and seek. We have only to consider our own case during the Spanish War. When it became known that the Spanish squadron of ten ships under Admiral Cervera was en route from the Cape de Verde Islands to our shores, the greatest consternation existed along our coast. Demands for Navy vessels came from numerous places fearing bombardment. It was naturally assumed, however, by some of the wise ones, that the Spaniards would sail for the West Indies to help the Spaniards in Cuba, while others supposed that the fleet would endeavor to make a raid on coast cities. We had scout cruisers hundreds of miles out to sea watching to get a sight of the Spaniards; patrol vessels were all along the coast, big gun ships were on the alert to do battle, and a chain of signal stations was established all along our Atlantic coast. Despite all these precautions, and the known fact that Cervera's squadron was on the high seas, it managed to get safely into the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, on May 18 without being discovered by any of the numerous vessels searching for it, and was first definitely located in the harbor of Santiago by men of the Signal Corps ashore. That an entire squadron, known to be sailing for a certain coast, cannot be discovered by active and alert seamen, as in the case just cited, shows how great is the task of the British and French in running down and destroying the few scattered German cruisers.

As to the work of the British navy in keeping the main German fleet in its safe base behind Heligoland, the remarks of the late Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., in speaking of sea power, bear directly on the present situation. Rear Admiral Mahan said: "The control of the sea, however real, does not imply that an enemy's single ships or small squadrons cannot steal out of port, cannot cross more or less frequented tracts of ocean, make harassing descents upon unprotected ports of long coast line, or enter blockaded harbors. On the contrary, history has shown that such evasions are always possible, to some extent, to the weaker party, however great the inequality of naval strength."

The strategy of the late Admiral von Spee, in consolidating his scattered ships for a blow at the British squadron under the late Admiral Cradock, was effective for the time being, but it proved fatal to the German admiral in the end, when a more powerful British squadron found him, and was thus able to destroy four out of his five ships. Had the German ships scattered after their first fight some of them, at least, might still be roaming the sea to-day destroying commerce of the Allies. The fact that the slippery Karlsruhe, Dresden and Strassburg, are still at large, demonstrates the opportunity old ocean still gives speedy ships for hiding.

It is possible that the Germans, taking a lesson from

the destruction of their ships under Admiral von Spee, may endeavor to go the British one better, by sending several fast battle cruisers with perhaps two or three battleships, to meet the Karlsruhe, Strassburg, Dresden, and converted cruisers at large, at some appointed rendezvous. With a squadron of such fast ships, the Germans would then be in a position to have the light cruisers prey upon commerce, and at the same time be ready for battle. These ships could still have their supply ships as did the Emden and other cruisers, and would also be able to supply themselves from cargoes of vessels captured. With such a powerful squadron, the Germans might be able to make a raid on some of the more isolated British coaling stations, or other possessions. While it is certain that a much more powerful British squadron would be after them, still the chances are that the Germans would be able to inflict considerable damage before being finally run down. The fact that some of the German ships could get away from their base at Heligoland, would seem to point out the opportunity for getting out on the Atlantic, although it is doubtful that such a move has yet been attempted. If the powerful German battle cruiser Von der Tann had left Heligoland base a month ago as has been asserted, she could have likely reached Admiral von Spee before he met his fate. She made a tour of South American states in 1912, and on the return trip from Teneriffe to Heligoland made the run at the great average speed of twenty-four knots. She compares favorably with the British cruiser Indefatigable, which helped sink von Spee's squadron. The Von der Tann has made as high as 28.13 knots. We do not believe, however, that the Von der Tann has left Heligoland as has been stated.

Any amount of speculation regarding the recent raid of German warships to the British coast and the future program of their ships might be made. It might be claimed that the raid was intended for a "feeler" as it were, to find out just what class of British ships were guarding certain parts of the coast, or it may have been a diversion with the hope that a number of British ships might follow in the wake in chase and strike some of the many floating mines which the Germans undoubtedly threw overboard, and which have already caused the sinking of some half a dozen commercial steamers. Then again the raid may have been planned with the hope that the British would detach so many powerful ships from their main fleet for guarding the coast and commerce on the Atlantic, and so weaken it, as to give the Germans some hope of success in a sortie from their base to do battle with the British. The Germans may make further raids along the British coast with powerful ships, with a view to destroying British ships on patrol duty, in detail.

Many more possible schemes might be predicated, but it is all guess work. If any value is to be placed on the statements of General von Bernhardt, in his book entitled "Germany and the Next War," the German navy can do practically nothing, so long as the British navy remains afloat in its great preponderance. He predicts exactly the situation as it exists to-day, all German ports blockaded, the German fleet avoiding battle except when the enemy is weakened in one place or another, by dividing his forces. He points out that the forces of the defending party lie in safe anchorages, ready to sally out and fight.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE NOW DEMAND.

If the demands of the people for an adequate Army and Navy are ignored at Washington the question of national defense will become an issue in the next national campaign. This becomes more apparent every day and the leaders of both parties are beginning to recognize the fact, although some of the Democrats, including Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, insist that the people are unduly excited by the events of the European war. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who is fully alive to the situation, believes in enacting legislation to provide for an adequate defense so as to avoid making an issue out of the failure in this respect when the parties go before the people at the next election. The Secretary of War in his annual report has frankly admitted that the land forces of the country are totally inadequate, showing that this country is not prepared to defend itself on land against a first class power. Mr. Garrison has made certain recommendations for immediate legislation and has advised Congress to give attention to developing an Army and a reserve on a more extensive plan, and to adopt some comprehensive policy for the creation of a military force which could be depended upon in a war with any of the great Powers. This is not the language of the Secretary's report, but the substance of his recommendation. Secretary Daniels has advised Congress, even with the present revenues of the Government as they are, at least to continue the present naval program, and admits that if the funds were available he would have put the General Board's recommendations for four battleships and their auxiliaries in his annual report. The Secretary of the Navy's only excuse for not increasing the naval program this year is the lack of funds. In effect, he declares that the country is too poor to provide an adequate Navy. This is in reality the same position that is taken by the Secretary of War. The only difference is that the Secretary of War appears to have more confidence in the ability of the Government to pay for an adequate armament.

With these recommendations from the War and Navy Departments it is difficult to see how the party in con-

trol of legislation can go before the country at the next election and claim that they have provided for an adequate defense of the nation. It will not be sufficient in the eyes of the people to cite the failure of the Republican Party to inaugurate the comprehensive military policy. For years a number of prominent Republican leaders, both in the Senate and House, have been advocating the adoption of such a policy, but they have not had the support of the country. As the people have never before understood the dangers of the country's military policy there has been no popular demand for any comprehensive legislation. It has required the European war thoroughly to arouse the people, but now that they are making demands for an adequate defense of the nation they expect Congress to respond promptly and fully to this demand. If something is not done at this session the party in power will be called to account at the next election. The only hope of the leaders in Congress who are ignoring the demand of the people is that by next election the agitation for an adequate Army and Navy will subside. This must rest upon the assumption that the European war will be over and forgotten before the next Presidential election. Just at present the events in Europe are daily calling to the attention of the people of the country the weakness of the nation's military policy. Even if the war should be over before the election the events in the European war will be too fresh in the recollection to be ignored or obscured. It is to be hoped that the question of national defense will not become a political issue, but it cannot be avoided if the Administration and the leaders in Congress refuse to enact any legislation at this session of Congress.

A correspondent writes us: "In view of the proposition to add to the strength of the Army in officers and enlisted men, it seems remarkable that no plan is brought forward for increasing the number of organizations of Field Artillery. Recent events abroad have shown conclusively that the value and power of Field Artillery as compared with that of Infantry and Cavalry has, by reason of recent invention in guns and projectiles, immensely increased. In the United States Army we need not only plenty of guns in reserve, but a larger proportion of Field Artillery in active service. We have only six regiments of Field Artillery. Of these two regiments belong to the Mountain Artillery and one regiment to the Horse Artillery, leaving the ridiculous number of three regiments of Light Artillery (seventy-two guns) to be used in time of war to support our Infantry. In 1897 before the Spanish-American War we had a larger proportion of Light Artillery. It has been suggested that an economical and easy method of bringing about this necessary increase in Field Artillery would be to convert every battery now in the Service into two batteries. Since our Field Artillery batteries, strangely enough, are at war strength as far as men and horses are concerned, this would require (to create a double force of Artillery on a peace basis) only the addition of the necessary officers and guns. The guns are now on hand. The increase of the number of officers would bring a necessary and well merited promotion, the rate of promotion in the Field Artillery having been the slowest of any arm since its reorganization in 1907. Since the proportion of Mountain Artillery appears to be too large (two regiments as against three regiments of light Artillery), it would seem that it would be the part of prudence to decrease that special arm, thus making the number of regiments in the Field Artillery twelve, consisting of nine regiments of Light Artillery, one regiment of Mountain Artillery and two regiments of Horse Artillery. It is probable that the whole Army will concur in the advisability of this measure. The total cost of the increase would be less than one million dollars per year."

Assuming that the population of the globe is 1,500,000,000 and that a generation is thirty years, then in thirty years the world will lose by death 1,500,000,000. Assuming further that this war lasts for three years and costs the lives of 1,000,000, then the percentage of loss by this war to the total number of deaths in this generation will be one in 1,500; not a very formidable showing of the horrors of war, spectacular as they may appear at the time. If we assume that the class of males from whom the soldiers are drafted are one-fifth of the whole population, then the proportion of those killed in war to the whole number of deaths will be one to 300. These are crude estimates, but they are sufficiently exact for our purpose. In the large estimate of causes and effects by which the world is governed no account is made of German Kultur, British and American conceit or the other self-complacent ideas that exalt particular nations in their own estimation. The race is all that Divine Providence is concerned with.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will not take up the building program until after the holiday vacation. As indicated in our last issue the committee will probably report a program substantially as recommended by the Secretary of Navy. If there is any increase it will probably be in submarines, the House Committee apparently being of the opinion that submarines have been more effective in coast defense than accounts in the papers indicate. There is also sentiment in the committee for an increase in the number of auxiliary ships. A proposition for the authorization of three or four cruisers will also receive serious consideration when the building program comes before the whole committee.

The State Department's view that the construction of submarines in this country and their shipment in sections to belligerent countries would be contrary to the neutrality laws is said to be based on the Alabama case arising during our Civil War, in which the United States won a legal victory over England. The Alabama was built and partially manned at Birkenhead, England, the character of the vessel with its port holes, etc., making it clear that it was intended for war and not for peaceable commerce. Sailing July 29, 1862, on a trial spin in the Mersey she steamed to a secluded port in the Azores, where she took aboard her ammunition, coal and supplies of various sorts sent from London on the bark Agrippina. Her officers and \$100,000 in money were received by the steamer Bahama from Liverpool. After the vessel had put to sea thus fully equipped she substituted the Confederate flag for the British ensign and started on her career. The bone and sinew of her crew were the English men-of-war-men. On the basis of these facts a verdict was awarded in favor of the United States and England was compelled to pay damages. Officials in Washington hold that there is similarity between the facts of the Alabama case and the proposal to build submarines and ship them in sections. It is also reported that the State Department not only disapproves of proposals to prohibit the exportation of arms from the United States during the war, but would view the passage of such a law as an unneutral act. It should have been passed, if at all, at the opening of hostilities in Europe, when it would have affected all belligerents alike. To take such a step now would be to the disadvantage of the Allies, who have come to place a certain dependence on this country as a source of supplies.

Not all our neurotics nor Mr. Carnegie's many millions, says an eloquent writer in the Boston Transcript, "can harden the heart of the American people against the British army's praise of the bravery of the German troops. It is valor's tribute to valor, which the true soldier is ever ready to render to the true soldier on the other side. As such it is sure to evoke the admiration and the sympathy of a nation which, in the face of subtle attempts to 'Chinify' it—if we may use Mr. Roosevelt's new word—remains true to the ideals of its founders and preservers. We hope that not merely the misguided and the weak who preach peace-at-any-price, but those Americans—hyphenated or overheated—who in their championship of one side or the other have let their emotionalism or their bitter prejudices carry them to absurd extremes, will read the story from the trenches and absorb something of the spirit which so permeates its solemn message. We may hope and work for the day when misunderstandings among the nations shall render resort to force less probable than at present. But we shall not speed that day by desecrating the memory of our own soldier dead, by condemning the ideals which they held dear, or deifying in a nation the qualities which in an individual we hold in contempt. Any form of internationalism which depends for growth upon the stifling of love of country or condemns the support of right with might is, we hope, foredoomed to the failure it deserves."

The Department of Commerce reports that the total reported American shipments of cartridges and arms to the Allies since the war began amount for the three months to \$2,123,128. October's shipments alone amounting to \$1,644,940. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, just a month before the war began, France imported from the United States about \$6,000 worth of cartridges and \$25,000 worth of arms. During August and September her imports from the United States consisted of less than \$2,000 worth of arms, but the next month her American imports jumped to \$383,000 for cartridges and \$392,000 for arms. Germany and Austria-Hungary are entirely cut off from ocean commerce, and of course have imported no munitions from the United States since the war began. British importations from the United States were larger than the French even in the first two months of the war, but they show the same increase in October. In August British imports of war munitions from the United States amounted to \$19,000 for cartridges and \$15,000 for arms; in September to \$214,000 for cartridges and \$41,000 for arms, while in October her imports were \$700,600 for cartridges and \$86,000 for arms.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, statements have been publicly made in the United States House of Representatives, and not denied, to the effect that the United States is unprepared to defend itself in case of attack; therefore be it Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., urges the Congress of the United States to adopt effective measures providing for a National Security Commission to inquire into the question of the preparedness of the United States for defense. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the United States Senators representing this state and the Congressmen representing this district, with request that this measure be treated on a non-partisan basis."

Five hundred students of Princeton University have signed a paper in favor of having military instruction at Princeton, and it is expected that the faculty will grant their request. Participation in the drilling will be voluntary. Dr. Joseph E. Roycroft, head of the department of physical education, is chairman of a special faculty committee on the matter and has been in communication with Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

The Secretary of War has directed that upon request by officers of the Army detailed as inspector-instructors with the National Guard, the nearest post ordnance officer issue on memorandum receipt the ordnance supplies mentioned below: 1 pistol, automatic, caliber .45, model 1911; 1 pistol belt, model 1912; 1 pistol holster; 2 pistol magazines, extra; 100 rounds ammunition for same, and 1 despatch case.

In October last Admiral Mahan wrote to an English friend of the "vivid interest" with which he was following Great Britain's course in the war. Then he added: "But the testimony to the uprightness and efficiency of her imperial rule, given by the strong adhesion and support of India and the Dominions, is a glory exceeding that of pitched battle and overwhelming victory."

#### PROF. CRAMB'S GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Last month there was published by E. P. Dutton and Company a little book entitled "Germany and England." It consists of four lectures by the late J. A. Cramb, professor of modern history in Queen's College, London, with an introduction by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, our former Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Professor Cramb was an exceptionally close student of classical literature and of the philosophy of history. "The book," says Mr. Choate, "is one that every American should read, because it is not only a gem in itself and worthy to be placed among the English classics for its clearness of thought and expression, its restrained eloquence and its broad historical knowledge, but because it explains very lucidly, not the occasion, but the cause (the deep-seated cause) of the present war." It has been advertised as an answer to von Bernhardi, but it impresses one who has read both as something better than that. It contains for the American people no less than for the British a serious and forceful warning.

Professor Cramb points out the inspiration for Germany, and with a prescience that seems almost prophetic, in view of his lamented death, shows in crystallized form what Germany is fighting for and what Britain is resisting. He satisfactorily answers the question as to whether this war is the act of the German people as a whole or of the military caste. He leaves no doubt that the Germans are as one man in the present struggle.

The author's first lecture treats of the origin of the antagonism between England and Germany and of the significance of General von Bernhardi's book. He deprecates the English indifference to German history and literature, and emphasizes the value to England, whether as friend or foe, of a better understanding of German institutions and political temper, their motives and their dreams.

"The prayer of Ajax in the dire extremity of the Greeks at Troy was for light that he might see his enemy's face. It is a noble prayer. What other prayer should be England's now?"

This lecture contains the German indictment of the Briton as a robber, by craft and violence the possessor of one-fifth the habitable globe, preaching the doctrine of disarmament, approaching India with a Bible in one hand and an opium pipe in the other, beef-witted in the management of its colonies—yet standing in the way of Germany, dowered with the genius for empire, "that power in a race which like genius in the artist must express itself or destroy its possessor."

One of the lectures is devoted to the influence of Treitschke on Young Germany. Of this historian, of the profound schools of German poetry and of the teachings of the daring German thinkers of the last two centuries—the greatest since the decline of Alexandria—the ignorance and indifference of educated Englishmen so deplored by Professor Cramb cannot possibly exceed the same attitude among educated Americans. No page of Treitschke's greatest work is translated into English, and every annal of German scholarship has left some work of distinction and power as yet untranslated into our tongue.

While Professor Cramb's final chapter, forecasting the future by the past, in which he treats of the history of Germany and outlines the English conception of empire and the issue for England, is fascinating in the extreme, the principal interest of the four lectures for Americans centers in the subject of Peace and War—the Ideal of Pacifism—and the Ideal Element in War. In this lecture there is the lesson for unprepared America—the true doctrine for those well meaning people who disturb the earth with their cries and prayers for peace, their impertinences to the Almighty who doeth all things well, and doubtless would not permit war did He not deem it best for His children.

"There in its specious and glittering beauty the ideal of Pacifism remains; yet in the long march of humanity across thousands of years or thousands of centuries it remains still an ideal, lost in inaccessible distances, as when it first gleamed across the imagination. It has always been there. We find traces of it in the Iliad and in the Sagas, in the verse of Pindar, and in the profound and reflective prose of Thucydides. Livy's imagination responded to it, even when with the brush of a Veronese or of a Titian he painted the wars of Rome. It informs some of the noblest passages of Tacitus. It appears as the 'Truce of God' in the Middle Ages, and in the orators of the Reformation pronounces a malediction upon him who wages war unjustly. In the seventeenth century it is proclaimed as an ideal in the name of Religion, in the eighteenth in the name of Humanity, and in the nineteenth in the name of commerce, industrialism and the progress of the working classes. . . . because it is opposed to social well-being, and economically it is profitless alike to victor and to vanquished. It has ceased to pay, and it has ceased, therefore, to add to the comfort of nations."

Yet war remains as the supreme act of the state, unchanged in essence though varying in mode. Every advance in politics or religion has been attended by war. It remains as though a word had never been said on either side. A survey of world history enforces the conclusion that hitherto man has lacked the will and the power to end war on earth.

"Is there in war something which has escaped the examination of Pacifism? . . . Is there anything in war that is not wholly evil? . . . In human life as a whole there are always elements and forces, there are always motives and ideals, which defy the analysis of reason—mysterious and dark forces. . . . It is easy for example to demonstrate that the glory of battle is an illusion; but by the same argument you can demonstrate that all glory and life itself is an illusion and a mockery. Nevertheless, men still live and go on pursuing that illusion and that mockery."

"I suggest to you that one explanation of this extraordinary paradox in human history—the persistence of war in spite of what seems its unreason—is that there is something in war, after all, that is analogous to this heroism there in the Antarctic zone, something that transcends reason; that in war and the right of war man has a possession which he values above religion, above industry, and above social comforts; that in war man values the power which it affords to life of rising above life, the power which the spirit of man possesses to pursue the Ideal."

In Professor Cramb's untimely death in 1913 England lost a great man. His warnings that fell on deaf ears are now no doubt remembered in bitterness of soul by some who sit in the seats of the mighty. For America the general application of his teachings is as pertinent to our future as their specific application has proved to

be in England. They are well stated in the closing sentences of Mr. Choate's introduction:

"But if we really wish for peace against all hazards we must ever strengthen our Navy, and train every youth in the Republic, as he approaches manhood, to such an extent as shall qualify him to be converted into an efficient soldier at the shortest notice. Whenever war has come upon us in the past we have never been prepared for it. That this may never happen again is my earnest hope, as a lifelong lover of peace."

REVIEWER.

#### SOME SOUND SUGGESTIONS.

In the arena of the world war the United States is at present like a lamb among wolves. While all the rest of the world is engaged in the occupation of cutting throats half-way defensive measures are out of place. To provoke discussion I propose the following:

1. That the membership and output of the Military Academy be doubled.

2. That a second Military Academy be established in the Western states, to be in all respects like West Point.

3. That surplus graduates serve as officers in the Army one year, to be then discharged from active service and incorporated in the reserve.

4. That the Army be increased at once: Infantry, ten regiments; Cavalry, five regiments; Field Artillery, ten regiments.

5. That the term of enlistment be seven years. Term with the colors: Infantry and Coast Artillery, two years; other arms, three years. All men discharged from active service, except for crime or sickness, to join the reserve.

6. To enable young men destined for other professions to receive a partial military training, that the privilege be given to all soldiers to purchase their discharge from the ranks of the active army at any time after completing six months' service, the purchase price to be such as to fully reimburse the Government. Such soldiers to join the reserve.

7. That in addition to the present "Declaration of the Recruit" the enlistment paper contain a further declaration, as follows: "I solemnly promise that after I am discharged from the reserve I shall, in case of war, hold myself at the disposition of the United States, for service either in the Regular or Volunteer Army, if still of military age."

8. That the Government encourage the formation of a patriotic society of "Defenders" (similar to the G.A.R.), to which all former soldiers are to be eligible, provided they renew their oath to re-enlist in case of war, the United States providing for this society an appropriate insignia or emblem, an office for the recorder of the society in each Congressional district, etc. (There are in the United States over 200,000 old soldiers still of military age, most of whom could be induced to join such a society. In case of war few members would, in the face of public opinion, dare to remain at home.)

9. That to ensure, in time of war, the enlistment in the Army of married reservists or defenders a bounty be paid in the case of each married man; also an additional bounty for each child.

10. That all retired or resigned officers of the U.S. Army be placed at once upon a special officers' reserve, to be discharged therefrom only when found by annual inspections to be unfit for any sort of duty. Those fit for field service to be placed in a special category on the records of the reserve. (Note: We have still in the United States many old age veterans as fit for duty as Kitchener, Joffre, French, et al.)

11. That the principle which took effect with the Constitution of the United States, that every citizen of military capability is a member of the Militia and as such subject to conscription in time of war, be reiterated in our laws, with provisions for putting it into effect and for giving every young man a period of military training.

12. That our capital and great coast cities be fortified against attack by land, so that in case of a sudden raid enough resistance may be offered by such defenses to give time for the arrival of a defending army.

JAMES PARKER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

#### TESTIMONY OF ADMIRAL FISKE.

The Brooklyn Times is much impressed, as others have been, by the testimony of Admiral Fiske before the House Naval Committee. "No one," it says, "can lightly brush aside the statement of Admiral Fiske that the Navy is not ready for war and that it would require from three to five years to put it in the proper condition. By that he does not mean several years would be needed to man and equip the ships, but that fleet practice, thorough co-operation between strategists of the naval college and the fleet, unification of the different divisions of the Navy, etc., would require fully three years. That is a serious indictment but not an alarming one. Yet only those blinded by their faith that war will not come can view with calmness the testimony of this officer, who is in a position to know. This is further evidence, if it be necessary, of the importance of making a thorough study of our military needs. There has been entirely too much happy-go-lucky method in the management of the Navy in the past. Scientific study and serious work should from now on rule. Why a Navy at all unless it is always ready and fit?"

"When a high officer of the Navy," says the New York Sun, "testifying before a committee of Congress, enumerates so many deficiencies of the Service and affirms that the Navy is not fit for the supreme test of war the people will naturally want to know what his qualifications to sit in judgment are. Admiral Fiske has as fine a seagoing and fighting record as any officer in the Navy. He is no closet doctrinaire, no pen and ink strategist. He served on the Yorktown at Valparaiso in the critical times following the Baltimore incident; he was at Rio de Janeiro in 1894 when the fleet cleared for action to enforce neutral rights; Admiral Dewey commended him for 'heroic conduct' at the battle of Manila; he took part in the bombardments of Paranaque, Malabon and San Fernando during the Philippine Insurrection; he has been commander of the Minneapolis, Arkansas and Tennessee, and of a division of the Atlantic Fleet. The country is indebted to him for a long list of electrical inventions that have incalculably improved the navigating and battle efficiency of the Navy. He has been a member of the General Board. He has won several gold medals for prize essays on naval subjects. There is no more accomplished, practical and responsible officer in the Service than Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who from a sense of duty has turned a searchlight upon the deficiencies of the Navy."

## UNITING SCOUTS AND CONSTABULARY.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted at a meeting of the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, Philippine Scouts Association at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P.I., on Oct. 30, 1914:

Whereas, each officer of the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts received by mail an anonymous pamphlet containing a proposition of consolidating the Philippine Scouts with the Philippine Constabulary; and whereas, said consolidation is not desired and is wholly objected to by all the officers of the 1st Battalion; therefore be it

Resolved, That every legitimate effort be made to defeat the proposition in question, and that the president of the Philippine Scouts Association be requested to take immediate steps to bring the action in this matter on the part of the officers of this battalion to the notice of the entire Scout Association, with a view of registering a protest by the Association to the War Department, through the Commanding General, Philippine Department, with the distinct understanding that for no consideration and under no circumstances will any officer of the Philippine Scouts accept a commission as an officer of the Philippine Constabulary.

Be it further resolved, That in the event the Philippine Scouts Association agrees to submit the aforementioned protest, a copy of the same be furnished to the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary for transmittal to the anonymous author, whose identity, judging from the contents of the pamphlet, must be known to the Chief of Constabulary.

Signed by all officers of the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts. Fourteen in number.

A true copy:

WILLIAM BUEKLE,

1st Lieut. and Adj. 1st Battln. P.S., Adjutant.

The proposition in the circular referred to, which was issued anonymously, is in substance as follows:

"One Chief of Constabulary, brigadier general; 1 Assistant Chief of Constabulary, colonel; 5 district chiefs, colonel; 1 inspector general, colonel; 1 judge advocate general, colonel; 1 assistant district chief, lieutenant colonel; 1 superintendent Constabulary Academy, lieutenant colonel. Executive division—1 adjutant general, lieutenant colonel; 5 adjutants, majors; 50 sergeant majors. Supply division—1 chief supply officer, lieutenant colonel; 2 assistant chief supply officers, majors; 5 supply officers, captains; 50 supply sergeants. Medical division—1 superintendent, lieutenant colonel; 1 assistant superintendent, major; 10 surgeons, captains; 15 surgeons, first lieutenants; 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 175 privates. Information division—1 superintendent, colonel; 1 assistant superintendent, major. Band—1 conductor, captain. Field officers—30 majors. Line officers—10 captains, 185 first lieutenants, 185 second lieutenants; enlisted men of line not to exceed 10,000.

"The above force to be obtained as follows: Present organization of the Constabulary to take the organization known as the Philippine Scouts. All American officers of the new organization to be paid by the United States Government, while on the active list or retired list. The Philippine Government to pay all active officers and soldiers as well as all other expenses of the organization. The organization to be known as the Philippine Constabulary, officers to receive additional compensation of ten per cent. for each five years as an officer, cadet, midshipman or enlisted man in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Scouts and Constabulary. Enlisted men to receive extra compensation for re-enlistments as now provided. The allowance for accrued leave of absence and vacation leave, to be as now provided by law. The necessary clerks, agents, messengers, teamsters, etc., to be organized into a service corps on a basis to be worked out by the supply department. In addition to the officers of the Regular Army now on duty with the Constabulary, there will be detailed additional officers in the Constabulary who, when vacancies occur, may be appointed to the rank of colonel and assistant or district chief and brigadier general and chief. These officers not to exceed ten will be carried as extra numbers in their grades and branch of the Regular Army, and promoted therein in turn, and to be exempt from the action of the Manchu law. If returned to the Regular Army, they shall take this rank. If they complete all the requirements as to retirement in the Constabulary they shall be retired as officers of the Regular Army, with the pay, rank and allowances of the grade held in the Constabulary at the time of the retirement. The present Scout organization to be assimilated in the Philippine Constabulary: Under the new scheme the cost of the Constabulary to the United States will be 2,250,000 pesos; to the Philippine government, 4,750,000 pesos; the initial cost of equipment, etc., for the increased number will run the cost to the Philippines the first year, to about 6,000,000 pesos. Thereafter I should think under 5,000,000 pesos would be sufficient. A great saving is made to the United States in that the expenses are reduced three-fourths."

Concerning this scheme O'Connell's Weekly of Manila, Nov. 8, says: "We have a great deal of respect for the Constabulary and for most of its officers, but we think that if the idea is to ruin both organizations, this scheme is about the correct one to adopt. Politics is barred from the Scouts, and as a result it is one of the finest bodies of native troops under foreign officers in the world. Enlisted men of that organization are healthy, clean-looking fellows. We believe that the circular and all that it contains is proper waste basket material. The people of these islands are opposed to any such idea. They do not favor the demoralization of a good police force nor the destruction of one of the most efficient fighting elements of the United States Army in the Orient."

## VALUE OF SEASONED TROOPS.

Col. E. D. Swinton, of the British army, who is attached to the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British army operating in France and Belgium, in an official report dated Nov. 26, reviewing the fighting and strategic moves for the previous six weeks makes some valuable comment. In concluding his report Colonel Swinton points out the value of trained and seasoned troops over the unseasoned men, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has done for years, a warning which our Congressmen should give heed to. This testimony coming direct from the zone where some of the severest battles of the war have been fought is indisputable, and is told in plain soldierly terms by Colonel Swinton as follows:

"The severest handling of British troops by the enemy has never had more than a temporary effect on their spirits, which have soon recovered owing to the years of discipline and training to which the officers and men have been accustomed.

"The value of such preparation is as noticeable on the side of the enemy as on our own. The phenomenal losses suffered by the Germans' new formations have been marked, and they were in part due to their lack of training. Moreover, though at the first onset these

formations advanced to the attack as bravely as their active corps, they have not by any means shown the same recuperative powers. The 17th Corps, for instance, which is a new formation composed principally of men with from only seven to twelve weeks' training, has not yet recovered from its first encounter with the British infantry around Becelaere, to the northeast of Ypres, a month ago. On the other hand, the guard corps, in spite of having suffered severely in Belgium, of having been thrown headlong across the Oise river at Guise and of having lost large numbers on the plains of Compiègne and on the banks of the Aisne river, advanced against Ypres on Nov. 11 as bravely as they did on Aug. 20."

"The Allies," continued Colonel Swinton, "have undergone great sacrifices to defend against tremendous odds a line that could only be maintained by making these sacrifices, but the fact that the situation has been relieved is no reason for assuming that the enemy has abandoned his intention of pressing through to the sea. The Germans continue to attack with great courage, but little abated by failure, and while they have not succeeded in gaining the Straits of Dover they have been enabled to consolidate their position on the western frontier and retain all but a small portion of Belgium. "As well as they have fought, however, it is doubtful if their achievements are commensurate with their losses, which recently have been largely due to a lack of training and a comparative lack of discipline of the improvised units they put in the field."

Colonel Swinton concludes with the statement that as the war is going to be one of exhaustion after the regular armies of the belligerents have done their work, it will be upon the raw material of the countries concerned that final success will depend.

## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The British Official Press Bureau on Dec. 18 issued the following statement declaring a protectorate over Egypt: "His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that, in view of a state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of his Majesty, and will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated." This takes from the Sultan of Turkey 14,000,000 subjects and 1,300,000 square miles of land. This action, moreover, robs the Turk of his last foothold in Africa, Italy having taken Tripoli from him.

The announcement from the German Official Press Bureau at Berlin, Dec. 18, that in the raid by German warships on the British coast on Dec. 16 "two British destroyers were destroyed and one was heavily damaged," is denied by the British Admiralty. The British Admiralty issued a statement on the night of Dec. 18 asserting that no British warships were lost as a result of the raid, and that all German statements to the contrary were untrue. In reply to a request from the Corporations of Hartlepool and West Hartlepool to make an investigation of the raid, the Admiralty has replied that this will not be necessary as the government is in possession of all the facts. That the British destroyer Hardy was among the warships which engaged the German squadron that made the raid was disclosed by an Admiralty casualty list issued. The list shows that two men were killed and fifteen were wounded aboard the Hardy.

Owing to the efficiency of the Allied fleets and despite the presence of the German cruisers in the various oceans, the French Minister of Marine announced on Dec. 17 that not a man had been lost since the opening of hostilities of the thousands of French troops transported to France from Algeria, Tunis, East Africa, Morocco, Madagascar and Tongking, or the British troops from Asia, Australasia, Africa and Canada. The statement was made to the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Marine. He added that the co-operation of the Allied navies assured the free revictualing of the Allied countries, while the seas were closed to their adversaries. The Minister said that, in addition, the French navy had furnished men and artillery to participate in land battles and also had collaborated in providing war materials from its arsenals, foundries and workshops.

The French Ministry of Marine announced on Dec. 18 that the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier Exford, having on board three officers and forty men from the German cruiser Emden, sunk on Nov. 10 by the Australian cruiser Sydney. These are the forty men who escaped to Cocos Island and subsequently sailed away in a commandeered schooner.

A German mine layer, disguised as a French collier, has been captured by a French destroyer only a few miles outside of the harbor entrance of Havre. The vessel was loaded with floating mines, and documentary evidence was found proving the vessel was German, acting under German orders. Officers and men were made prisoners and the vessel taken into the harbor.

A British mine sweeper which, with several others, was engaged in sweeping for mines five miles southeast of Scarborough, England, was blown up Dec. 19, as reported by Lloyds. One man was rescued, but the others of the crew are missing. That the British Admiralty is making progress in coping with the mine situation is indicated by its announcement Dec. 19 that the route between Newcastle and Flamborough Head had been reopened during daylight, but that vessels are required to keep within two miles of the coast.

"One can well understand the distress of Sir John Jellicoe and his fleetmates," says the United Service Gazette, "as they watch the heroic struggles of our army ashore, and see the fearful sacrifices demanded—and so ungrudgingly and heroically made by them—at not themselves being given an immediate opportunity of doing as much on the sea for the same great cause." It adds: "But they are and must, for the present, be content to reflect on the precedent set by Cornwallis and Nelson, the former of whom cruised off Brest for three years, and the latter off Toulon for two years doing much the same work as Jellicoe's Grand Fleet is now doing in the North Sea or 'German' Ocean. Jellicoe's work is as far-reaching and as effective in shaping the final result as was the work of Cornwallis and Nelson. There is little limelight for them in the war news published in the newspapers, but the steady pressure of their eternal vigil exercises a constant pressure on the very vitals of the national life of Germany, which must, as Mr. Churchill told us in picturesque language, seal her down as surely and efficaciously as the winter strips the trees of their leaves. The Grand Fleet is but performing the silent sea work which the navy has done so effectively and to such good purpose in the decades that have passed. It is to-day the same sure shield of the Empire that it

has ever been. These facts cannot be too often placed before the nation when the Grand Fleet has so few chances of finding matter for the pen of the journalist and the eye and mind of his readers. The turn of our fleet will come, of that we may rest assured, if only as a last desperate act and forlorn hope of an enemy who is determined that if he must lose his fleet he will lose it in doing as much harm to the enemy as possible, and not let it be seized at its moorings and added to the fleet of Germany's opponents."

The Tokio Central Railroad Station, just completed, was opened Dec. 18, with the triumphal entry into the city of the Japanese army which reduced Kia-chau. Lieutenant General Kamio, commander of the forces, was the first passenger who alighted from the first train entering the station. He received a great ovation.

It is now stated that the defenses of Tsing-tau were not nearly as strong as the Japanese supposed, and they could have carried the works by storm much earlier than they attempted. Exhaustion of their ammunition compelled the Germans to surrender. They held on while they had powder and shells.

A writer in the London Times Engineering supplement of Nov. 27 tells excitable Englishmen who are afraid to go to bed of nights lest a Zeppelin bomb should come through the roof before morning that if the German air navy experts are possessed of sanity the last thing they will do will be to send their Zeppelins off on such a wild-goose chase as a raid upon London which would have scarcely any appreciable effect upon the final determination of the war. The Zeppelins have another and more useful military purpose than the hare-brained project of dropping bombs on the British capital. This larger purpose is scouting, for which they are admirably adapted. The very long air endurance (thirty-eight to forty hours under power) of Zeppelins by itself enables them to move to distances which have real significance in sea scouting, and, given clear weather, they can always see and identify ships of all sorts from distances far in excess of the range of any gun. At 4,000 feet elevation a sea area of several hundred square miles can be explored. The presence or absence of enemy ships in a particular area can be radioed back, and in this way an airship is an efficient scout, excelling by its speed all fast cruisers and, of course, submarines. However, much of the scouting value of these aerial cruisers is lost on the North Sea, which at this season is uninterruptedly infested with fogs. To send Zeppelins on a raid over London would be to subject these valuable air scouts, of which Germany has none too many, to attack by aeroplanes, which Captain Bristol has aptly named the torpedoed destroyers of the aerial fleet, and by anti-aircraft guns, not to speak of other missiles which our London contemporaries say it is not at liberty to speak of at present. Of hydro-aeroplanes, or naval aeroplanes, the London writer says the time is not far distant when they will attain approximately the air endurance of Zeppelin airships, say twenty-four to thirty hours, and they will have no need of the heavy floats with which they are now hampered. Until the day comes when they will reach such air endurance, the pilots will doubtless welcome the floats.

A casualty list made public in London on Dec. 19 gives the total casualties among officers of the British forces up to Dec. 7 and since the war began at 1,053 killed, 2,071 wounded and 602 missing. A careful estimate gives the approximate total of the losses in killed, wounded and missing of the British army since the war began as 84,000, a number equal approximately to the strength with which the army took the field.

Official statistics covering the casualties of the French army up to Dec. 1 show that the percentage of deaths from wounds was, for the first four months of the war, exactly 3.48. The percentage of wounded who were able to rejoin their commands directly was 54.5. The percentage of those who were cured of wounds but who were allowed convalescent leave was 24.5. The percentage of wounded still under treatment in the hospital was 17.4. The percentage of wounded men found unfit for further service was 1.46.

A despatch to the New York Telegram from Southampton, Dec. 19, reports that insanity and nervous prostration are invaliding large numbers of Allied forces who have lain for weeks under German fire in the trenches about Ypres. The insanity wards in the big government hospital at Netley are filled to overflowing and all the hospitals in the south of England have many patients who suffered absolute nervous collapse and have been sent back to England for treatment. Most of the cases improve greatly as soon as the men get into new surroundings and are afforded quiet. In accord with this a physician attached to a German hospital has just given in the Munich Medical Weekly some of his observations during the first weeks of the war on persons who lost their mental balance through the terrors of battle, and especially through long continued fatigue. Some of these patients showed something like hysteria, and kept repeating in a dramatic way incidents that they had seen in battle. The writer uses a special term, "neurasthenic depression," to describe the effects upon a large number of patients who had seen continuous fighting. People suffering in this way could not rid themselves of the notion that they were still upon the battlefield, and often had the illusion that an enemy was slipping upon them from the rear. The writer in the Medical Weekly found, in the treatment of these cases of mental derangement, that even after the state of hallucination had worn off the patient usually remained in a highly nervous state.

In the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift for Oct. 12 are reported the proceedings of two such meetings held at Heidelberg on Sept. 15 and 30 by the Naturhistorisch-medizinischer Verein. A subject freely discussed was the room for improvement in transportation of the wounded. At its worst this consists in moving the troops in freight cars covered with straw sacks and mattresses. There are no stop-over arrangements such as would greatly facilitate renewal of dressings. Trains proceed slowly, stops are frequent, there is no proper classification of wounded, and there is a marked shortage in the number of surgeons and attendants.

In a letter to the Medical Record Dr. C. K. Austin, an American physician who has lived much in Paris, says all accounts agree that the French 7.5 gun is a fiendish invention and that it is served by a corps of men who are past masters in their art. The fire of this weapon is more accurate than the guns of the enemy, the timing of the shells more precise, they burst in just the right place, and the shrapnel itself is a more deadly affair and does burst, which appears to be often not the case on the other side. This is a matter of the greatest importance, as the doctor shows a little further on. The result of this has been that the German losses, with their compact formation, have been enormous. The war has now lasted long enough to have given certain medical and surgical results that are of no little interest, though French data alone are available up to the present. The

feature that has attracted most attention in this conflict is that it is a gunner's war, as distinguished from a rifle contest; cannon claim most of the honors of the day. On the side of the French most of the wounds are shrapnel and shell wounds, and very serious affairs they are, many of them. A straight hit with a long, slender, sharp-pointed bullet from a modern rifle, if it doesn't kill you outright, is apt to heal up in a fashion that is altogether disconcerting. These missiles, owing to friction in the gun-barrel and their high velocity, appear to be aseptic; if then they hit the combatant straight, that is, end-on and without any ricochet, the wound is so small that the fibres of the tissues must come immediately back on themselves and produce spontaneous obliteration of the aperture. It does not seem possible to account for these frequent recoveries from abdominal wounds in any other way.

Another account of operations on the battle front in Flanders and France as seen by an eyewitness, given out by the official press bureau in London, describes the operations from Dec. 13 to 17. The writer says: "We have in front of us to-day no longer a succession of isolated points. There are still such points, but they are stronger and form part of a practically continuous defensive zone, consisting in some places of several lines cunningly located and carefully constructed. The works in this zone really amount to a maze of fire trenches and obstacles. Every known form of obstacle is used. The entanglements most common are very loose coiled wire and securely staked networks from eighteen inches to six feet in height. These measures of defense were only to be expected from troops that are so well trained and have such ample resources and so much time. There are, of course, ways in which they can be overcome, but where these methods are applied, the advance is necessarily slow; when it is reported that ground has been gained at a certain point, the gain may be only a few yards. Tactically, however, the progress implied by such a small step even may be important." It is added that "the Germans appear to be discarding their pickelhauben (spiked helmets) with which for fifty years they have been associated. Also, probably for purposes of concealment, they are covering the red bands on their forage caps with strips of gray cloth and have made many variations in their uniform. Some of their troops are wearing peace clothing, which is of a brighter color than the gray service dress."

The Münchener Medizinischer Wochenschrift reports two cases of wounding by steel darts or arrows dropped from aeroplanes. An officer who was wounded in the shoulder died of the wound while an enlisted man, struck in the foot, recovered.

A correspondent tells us that grenades are thrown continuously by both sides, and every trench assault is first preceded and then accompanied by showers of these murderous missiles. This kind of fighting is very deadly, and owing to the difficulty of observation it is at times somewhat blind. This difficulty has in a measure been decreased, however, by the use of the periscope, an instrument which works very much like the periscope on a submarine. It permits an observer to look out over the top of a parapet without raising his head above the protection of the trench.

The light blue-gray uniform adopted for the French army is being issued to the class of 1914, the training of which is nearly complete, and to some of the older troops who are being re-equipped. The color is agreeable to the eye, and to make up for the blow to the sensibilities of French patriots which the disappearance of the old red trousers and blue tunic with its historic associations will naturally cause, red and white threads are woven into the blue. The blue-gray is an excellent shade for escaping notice. It will blend particularly well with the gray winter landscapes in which the troops are now fighting. It is perhaps not quite so good in this respect as the German uniform, which is distinctly lighter and grayer. It would be impossible to confuse the two except at a great distance, and in any case the flat German cap will remain a distinctive mark, the cap of the new French uniform being something like the glengarry in shape with flaps which can be folded down over the ears. Cap, coat and trousers are all of the same color.

A Lübeck correspondent of the London Times says: "A religious wave has swept through the country since war broke out, the Kaiser leading the way. In every telegram, in every message, the Almighty's name is mentioned. The Roman Catholic churches, especially along the Rhine and in Southern Germany, are never empty during the day. It is pitiful to hear the quiet sobbing of women in the churches and to see the black dresses. I have never witnessed a more touching service than that in Cologne Cathedral one Sunday morning in the middle of October. The priest happened to mention the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims and a heartrending sob was heard among the worshippers. There was a long silence and then the priest knelt down and ended his sermon with a prayer for peace."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

##### WIRELESS EXPERIMENTS.

In "Experiments" Philip E. Edelman, the author of "Experimental Wireless Stations," deals with selected, grouped and graded experiments which may be repeated in a simple manner, including some of the most brilliant demonstrations in science, physics, chemistry, electricity, wireless communication and mechanics. There is also a discussion of original experimentation in science, invention and the industries together with chapters on industrial testing and commercial experiments. The author is the publisher at Minneapolis, Minn.

##### THE AWAKENING OF FRANCE.

Ernest Dimmet, the French historian, is not one of those who say that war is always wicked and the work of the Evil One, for in his "France Herself Again" he ascribes to the present war the awakening of France to the real needs of her existence and the shaking off of the shackles of a corrupting materialism that in many of its forms displayed little conscience and less patriotism. It was as if France had been walking in the darkness of a national lethargy, when the war like a lightning flash showed her to herself and made her see her real destiny. The idea of lightning comes to the mind when one reads this vivid picture of the change that came over France with the opening of the war: "Never was light more generously and evenly spread upon the great issues before which only in July, 1914, we stood in uncertainty. It must remain as the experience of all those who lived in France during the eventful days of the mobilization and the first weeks of the war that all that had seemed complicated beforehand instantaneously became simplified

and as all the elemental feelings of the human soul were finding expression, even on sophisticated lips, with the naturalness of the most ancient literatures, political questions suddenly became clear to the minds even of the peasant and the child. One week saw the acquittal of Madame Caillaux and the response to the mobilization order, and showed beyond a doubt that if France was the victim of politicians her own heart was sound. Four days after the sickening exhibition of sentimental decadence in certain Parisian spheres and of the loss of honor among a certain section of the French magistracy, while the smell of decay was still in the air, the bells calling the French nation to arms were heard in every town and village, and in one moment M. Caillaux and his party, with its ambitions and corruptions, vanished from view as if they had never existed, and the country which so far had been only a sort of abstraction, perceived through literary phenomena or emotional manifestations, became one great body every motion of which was as perceptible as a familiar gesture. \* \* \* So in these weeks during which all her vital qualities were one after the other tested, France proved that far from being in decadence, as superficial observers had imagined her, she was capable of self-possession resting on the clearest understanding of a situation, of enduring courage, of a slowly gathered capacity for discipline; in short, of all the manly virtues which since her awakening from dreams and theories have made her a nation again instead of the home of millions of individuals, each one apparently engaged in the pursuit of his own ideal or pleasure. \* \* \* Peace has always been a more difficult trial for the French than war, and Radicalism is a more dangerous enemy for their national qualities than German militarism." The author says that all the effort of the French since 1905 has had the army for its object, and the division between France and the army is a thing of the past; this even before the present war. This volume is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

##### JAPAN AND AMERICA.

"Japan to America," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a symposium prepared under the editorial supervision of Prof. Naiochi Masaoka, by statesmen and other leaders of thought in Japan, and is issued under the auspices of the Japanese Society of America. The book owes its origin to the desire of the leading citizens of Japan to come into closer relations with thinking men in the United States, and to make clear to Americans the earnest desire of the people of Japan for peace, friendship and mutual confidence with our republic. It deserves a cordial welcome from the American public who are far from wishing to have any but the most friendly relations with the great nation which took the first step in its progress to its present position as a world power under the friendly guidance of the United States.

##### ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

As the attitude of Austria toward Bosnia and Herzegovina had so large a part in the development of events that brought on the present war, the chief interest for some in the book, "Italy's Foreign Policy and Colonial Policy," may lie in the pages devoted to the consideration of the Bosnian question. This volume comprises speeches delivered in the Italian Parliament by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator Tommaso Tittoni, during his six years of office, 1903-1909. Senator Tittoni in seeking to prove that Austria's presence in Bosnia was not a menace to Italy quoted from the speeches and writings of some of Italy's foremost statesmen to the effect that no such menace existed; notably Marco Minghetti who, speaking to the constituents of Legnago on Oct. 27, 1878, said: "Must Italy consider the Austrian occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a danger, a menace, a weakening of her own position in the Adriatic? I do not think so, and I do not consider that Bosnia and Herzegovina give to Austria any preponderance over us in the Adriatic and in the Aegean Sea." The excellent translation of this work is by Baron di San Severino, who thus gives to English-speaking students of international politics a unique book of reference on the policy of Italy in foreign and colonial affairs, as Senator Tittoni proved to be one of the ablest of Italian Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Senator made his debut in the Chamber as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1903 in a speech on the very delicate subject of the relations of Italy and Austria consequent upon the Bosnian annexation, and the masterly way in which he handled that topic gained for him immediate recognition as the right man in the right place and won for him the respect not only but also the admiration of his former colleagues. The very trenchant manner in which he showed that no step taken by Austria in Bosnia had been rebuked by the Powers made it very clear that it was not the duty of Italy to be the sole nation to protest against Austria's acts. Italy's large interests in South America are discussed under the heading of "Emigration." In South America in 1909 Italy was subsidizing 377 schools. In Argentina there were 317 Italian societies, and in Brazil 277. The volume is from the press of Smith, Elder and Company, London.

##### BRITISH WAR HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Veterinary Journal, of England, says:

Not only were the necessary horses obtained within a few days, but the animals were fit and ready to take the field at once.

Following the lesson of the South African war the government worked out a scheme whereby every owner of a horse was registered. An agreement was entered into between the owner and the government in which the latter pledged to pay and agreed upon purchase price in the event of an emergency, the owner on the other hand pledged to supply the horse, or horses, when called upon. In time of peace the owner received from the government a certain sum per year for each horse. In time of war a few hours' notice was all that was required.

The horses were selected by a purchasing officer, accompanied by a veterinary officer. In the event of more being wanted than were called for under the original agreement, these two officers returned to the owner and presented a requisition warrant, compelling him to produce and sell a further number of his stud, the prices of these being agreed upon between the purchasing officer and the seller.

When the call to arms came, the regular army had its ranks filled within a week, and the territorials were all supplied about ten days later. Instead of a lot of unruly, young, unfit horses which did not take kindly to their work, the government obtained without trouble and at a reasonable price a large number of adult well seasoned horses, all at once, able to carry a man or go straight into harness.

The scheme worked well and the mobilization and transportation of the horses passed off without a hitch.

Our own method of recruiting horses quickly on the outbreak of hostilities is too well known to the Service to need mention here. The writer knows, to his sorrow,

even in times of peace, the days and nights spent, even in garrison, treating and nursing young, green, sick horses for weeks, with more or less success.

In the field, where this same class of unseasoned and untrained horses are exposed on picket lines, to cold winds and rains or to high atmospheric temperature with its accompaniment of annoying insects, the success of the most painstaking veterinarian is reduced to a minimum. His burden is a heavy one and his responsibility increased.

An arrangement, similar to the one outlined above, would be of inestimable value to our Service when an unusually large supply of horses is demanded. The remount stations will be of some help, but the public sale stables, saturated as they usually are with the microbes of disabling infectious diseases, should be avoided at such times.

In connection with horses and their conservation in the present war, the sending of one or two of our veterinarians as observers to the countries engaged would undoubtedly be of great value in case of need.

Personally the writer does not know of any organized War Department scheme for emergency, base and recuperative stations for temporarily disabled animals within our lines, in case of war. Unorganized as our Army veterinary service is at present, it seems improbable that much could be accomplished in the field, in a systematic manner, certainly not more than was accomplished in the Spanish-American War.

GERALD E. GRIFFIN, Vetn., 3d Field Art.  
Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 8, 1914.

#### ANSWER TO EXPERT ON HORSE BREEDING.

Front Royal Remount Depot, Dec. 15, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Many misleading, inaccurate, and biased articles have appeared during the past three years in various journals devoted entirely, or in part, to horse interests, attacking the plan which is now in operation under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture for the encouragement of the breeding of horses of a type suitable for Army use. Usually the selfish or prejudiced motives inspiring these attacks are so easily discerned that they fail to accomplish the injury intended. When a man of Gen. John B. Castleman's prominence and experience, however, takes up the cudgel and assails a proposition concerning which he is supposed to know something, his opinions are bound to carry weight and be seriously considered, and his letter published in the Breeder's Gazette for Dec. 3, extracts from which appeared on page 471 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 12, under the caption "Expert Opinion on Horse Breeding," is apt to injure a most praiseworthy undertaking. It is for the purpose of correcting a few errors made by the General that this letter is written.

General Castleman is mistaken when he says, "In proof of this we do not find the representatives of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department taking Government stallions into our poorer counties as an inducement to the farmer to get good mares and to breed and raise horses." These stallions do stand in poor counties—take for instance, Gloucester, Madison, Prince William, Orange, Spotsylvania and Amherst counties of Virginia. Many of the West Virginia counties where these stallions stand are equally poor so far as their soil and records for horse raising are concerned.

The General also says, "We have the further discouragement from the Government of refusing to pay us more than \$150 per horse, while the Government has not been able to bring horses to three years old on Government breeding farms for less than about \$1000 each." And, "It is strange that we should find the Government competing with the farmer and driving his mares from the producing field." The General here is inaccurate in his statements and hasty in his generalizations. The Government has never attempted to compete with the farmers or anyone else in raising colts, nor does it operate any breeding farms in the sense inferred above. In Colorado the Agricultural Department is endeavoring to establish a purely American carriage horse type to replace the imported hackney and coach types upon which we are now dependent. Who but the American farmer will reap the benefit should this experiment prove successful? In Vermont an effort is being made to rehabilitate the Morgan type in order that the New England farmer may get back his own. This and this alone constitutes the officious Government horse breeding complained of by General Castleman.

The General intimates that \$150 for a three-year-old unbroken colt is not enough to compensate the farmer for his trouble and suggests that \$250 would be a fair price. The General probably does not know that on the second of last month, in the face of foreign competition, our Government opened bids for 500 young horses and that some twenty-odd contractors were anxious to supply between three and four thousand horses for less than \$144 each. The contract was awarded to one of these men, who is now supplying us with horses for \$119 per horse. What are the farmers willingly accepting for these animals? Certainly not more than \$100 each. This being so, how must these same farmers view the Government's proposal to give them \$150 instead of \$100 for their colts, in peace time too? The General probably knows that the farmers of Kentucky and adjoining states have been, during the past two months, and are now, selling thousands of well known broken horses of mature age to contractors of foreign governments for sums that average considerably less than \$150 per horse.

In this connection the following is quoted from an able article written by Mr. George M. Rommell, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, on the Army remount problem:

One hundred and fifty dollars for an unbroken three-year-old colt is not a starvation price. The purchasing officers are buying in the face of the competition of other buyers. For the Government to add gratuitously \$50 or \$100 to the price now paid would be wasteful and reckless extravagance. This argument has been advanced by persons who do not seem to realize the difference between the direct system of buying young horses for the remount stations and the old system of buying by contract mature horses for direct issue to troops. The former eliminates the middleman's profits and gives the farmer a fair price; the latter gave the farmer a price which was far below what a good mature horse was worth, and the whole system worked against getting good horses. If the contract system only were considered, adding \$50 or \$100 to a medium contract price might have some effect, but the contractor would probably be the principal gainer. The price paid by the Army for horses is now governed by supply and demand, just as that of any other commodity.

The undersigned has purchased hundreds of young horses in Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia, in open market, at an average price less than \$150 each, and is con-

vinced that under normal peace conditions the farmers, even as far east as Virginia, are abundantly satisfied with the amount assured them by the breeding contract; which, as a matter of fact, is really \$175 instead of \$150, for the farmer who sells his colt to the Army is not required to pay the \$25 stud fee. They do not lose sight of the fact that about one in every five of the colts bred by the agricultural stallions will in all probability possess sufficient size and quality to command a price exceeding \$175. Two instances have come to the writer's knowledge during the past few weeks and are here cited in corroboration of this assumption.

A farmer living a few miles from Front Royal bred two mares to "Henry of Navarre" and two to "Octagon" (both thoroughbred stallions belonging to the Agricultural Department). He obtained four colts, three of which he recently sold as two-year-olds for an average price of \$203 each. A man living in Front Royal bred his mare to "Henry of Navarre" and sold the resulting colt the other day as a yearling for \$175. Many similar instances could be cited, if necessary.

General Castleman failed to condemn one very important feature of this Government breeding plan—in fact he failed to refer to it at all. The farmer does not have to surrender his three-year-old colt to the Army purchasing officer for \$150 unless he wishes to do so. If he considers the colt especially valuable, or for any other reason does not wish to sell, he may retain him by paying the stud fee, or if for any reason the purchasing officer does not claim the colt, the farmer is exempted from paying the stud fee. Could anything be fairer than this?

The Government does not regret losing colts in this way, for it is realized that interest in the breeding scheme is thereby stimulated and that the class of brood mares in the breeding areas is constantly being bettered.

That the farmers of our country are enthusiastic about this breeding scheme of the Agricultural Department is evidenced by their eagerness to sign contracts wherever a stallion stands. Each year adds to the popularity of the enterprise and three times the number of stallions now on hand could be used if they were available.

General Castleman declares that the Government stallions are placed in communities where they cannot be needed and where their presence seems to discourage the average stallion owners. It is for the farmer to decide this point. If he does not want the Government stallion, this fact will quickly become manifest and the Government stallion will be withdrawn. Such a culmination has not yet resulted in any breeding district. If any private stallion owner becomes discouraged, it will doubtless be because his stallion is of an inferior quality. Men of this class are without doubt responsible for the furor that has been raised against the Government and its breeding experiment, and it is doubtless by these men too that General Castleman was inspired to write the letter referred to above.

W.W. WHITSIDE, Capt., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.,  
Depot Quartermaster.

#### OUR MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In an editorial appearing in the Baltimore Sun on Dec. 4 the writer draws a conclusion that any development of our preparedness for national defense can safely be deferred for a short while without danger, and takes the position that we will be better able to discuss the matter intelligently after the conclusion of the war.

It is perfectly true that we can and will profit by these object lessons and that we will put what we learn to practical use in the development of our own military system, but the conclusion seems to be based on the belief that a development of our military system can be perfected in a comparatively short period of time.

We have faith in ourselves and an unbounded belief that should the necessity arise we could put into the field a sufficiently large body of men to take care of any emergency, but we lose sight of the fact that it will require years to develop any system which may be adopted for our national defense, and we must not fail to recognize the necessity of beginning at the bottom and building from the very foundation. The lessons we can and will learn from the great war can be applied later, but the consideration of prime importance at the moment is a determination of the plan on which our system shall be developed.

There are many advocates of the Swiss system of compulsory military training, and there seems to be no doubt as to its effectiveness, but in this country our people as a whole would be opposed to anything so radical, and I believe we have a foundation in our present Militia system on which we can build an immense and a most effective structure, and build it within the bounds of our own sense of proportions. Let us examine our Militia and the laws under which we operate. The Acts of 1908, Chapter 103, Laws of Maryland, provide:

First—That all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who are residents of this state shall constitute the Militia, and that all such persons except those exempted under sub-divisions A and E shall be available for military duty in case of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof.

Second—That whenever the Governor shall deem it necessary, he may order an enrolment of all persons thus liable to service in the Militia.

Third—That the Militia of this state shall be divided into two classes: the Active and the Reserve Militia.

Fourth—That the Active Militia shall consist of the organized and uniformed military forces of the state, which shall be known as the Maryland National Guard; the Reserve Militia shall consist of all those liable to service in the Militia, but not serving in the National Guard.

The Governor is given the power to order into active service of the state any part of the Militia he may deem proper, and when the Militia of this state or any part thereof is called forth under the Constitution and Laws of the United States the Governor shall first order out for service the Active Militia, but if the number available be insufficient he shall order out such part of the Reserve Militia as he may deem necessary.

It will be seen from this that all our citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are now Militiamen and are liable to service in case the Governor should deem such service necessary.

It has been frequently stated that the real military arm of our Government should be found in a highly trained Militia, so thoroughly drilled as to make them available on a moment's notice, but it seems highly desirable that this training should not be confined to that small part of the Militia composing the active branch. The Active Militia, as the first to be called out for service to our state or our country, would be the structure

on which to build, but in case the Governor saw fit to call out any part of the Reserve Militia it would seem desirable that they, too, be prepared with some training in the duties and responsibilities of the soldier.

The Active Militia, designated under our laws as the National Guard, consists of that part of the Militia who volunteer their service to the state and through the state to the Federal Government for a period of three years. Every Militiaman, whether active or reserve, owes a similar duty to his state, and this responsibility demands a certain knowledge in the services which as a Militiaman he may be called upon to act, not only in the mere handling of guns, but in the great laws of hygiene and his ability to take care of himself in the field. In case of war it would take months to harden and fit our Active Militia for service in the field, and it would take more months to uniform, equip and train our Reserve Militia. Such lack of preparation not only spells disaster, but to send raw recruits against a trained body of men is little short of murder.

The question naturally arises as to how best to secure the greatest number of trained men in the shortest possible space of time. The answer lies in an aroused public sentiment; a realization that very man of us under the age of forty-five is a Militiaman, and a sense of our responsibility toward the development of our National Guard to its highest possible point of efficiency, and, should we fail in this, the passage of a law compelling every man between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five to serve at least one period of enlistment in the National Guard.

Compulsory Militia service presents both advantages and disadvantages. It would mean that of the 9,000 new voters in our state this year about two-thirds, or 6,000, would be raw recruits during the winter of 1914-1915; that the following year some 6,000 more would be added to the list, and that the following year some 6,000 additional would be added to the list, so that by the expiration of the first enlistment period we would have a National Guard of some 18,000 to 20,000 men.

The greatest difficulty would occur during these first three years:

First—Because there are not enough officers in the present National Guard to train such a body of men.

Second—Because we have insufficient armories to accommodate them, and

Third—Because it would seem almost impossible to uniform, arm and equip them for service.

But the consideration of these very difficulties makes us look at what might be stern realities in case the Reserve Militia were called into active service, so that the question naturally arises as to whether it is not better for us to face such problems now, in time of peace, than to be confronted with an unknown task in the hour of necessity.

Then, again looking into the future, if the compulsory Militia system were adopted by all the states we would have not only a trained body of men prepared for immediate service in the field, but we would have developed a system for training, arming and equipping a vast number of men, and this system in the course of its development would be so perfected that arming and equipping the Reserve Militia on short notice would be a matter of comparative ease.

It is not a question so much of to-day as it is of to-morrow. The whole principle of our Government lies in preparation for to-morrow. We build school buildings to educate the youth of to-day for the business men of to-morrow; we build sewerage plants not simply sufficient to supply the demands of to-day, but to take care of the necessities of the next generation, and as with every public improvement we have these two objects in view. We borrow money to pay for these improvements so that the men of the succeeding generation will bear their share of the burden, but unless we prepare now for our national defense we will be found unprepared when the stern reality of danger confronts us and instant action is required.

Let us not deceive ourselves, and let us not defer the act of preparation until it is too late.

FREDERICK A. SAVAGE,  
Lieut. Comdr., Maryland Naval Militia.

#### THE OTTER SKIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Dig some bait. Use a worm to catch a minnow. Use a minnow to catch a bass. Use a bass to catch an otter. An otter skin is worth having. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 31, 1914, has a bait-digging article, i.e., "The Promotion Problem," and an otter skin article, i.e., "The Swiss Military System."

Quoting from the promotion problem article we have:

"There is no disguising the fact that the question of promotion has frequently interfered with recommendations for military legislation"; again, "If an effort is made to secure an increase deemed necessary in any one arm, officers of the other arms are liable to oppose it unless by other increases, perhaps necessary and perhaps not, a parity of promotion is received."

It may be fairly deduced from the above, that a considerable body of Regular officers put parity of promotion, as it affects their personal rank, above the general good of the Service. That this condition exists will be admitted by many officers of the Army. Relative rank occupies a strong place in the Regular officer's mind. It is the prize given him at West Point for class standing and he usually takes that arm, if his class standing gives him a choice, wherein promotion promises to be the most rapid.

Officers coming in from the Army or from civil life are ranked according to examination standing. The child is father to the man. Lineal promotion for the different arms was a parity of promotion bill. Many officers think that organization efficiency was sacrificed by it, to gain a doubtful increase in the personal efficiency of officers. The parity of promotion bill is simply lineal promotion extended to the whole Service. Incidentally it may be for the good of the Service, but its direct object is personal interest. We grow by what we feed on. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL quotations make it plain that we have had enough Regular Army officers to block necessary Army legislation if it did not suit their personal interests.

Many Army officers believe that Congress has killed much desirable Army legislation because it carried an officer's personal interest clause. A Regular Army officer who puts his personal interest above the good of the Service is a short-sighted bait digger. We grow with the Service, not vice versa. Our present military unpreparedness comes directly from considering who before what.

"Military instruction is imparted at the expense of the Swiss Confederation (our United States) by a special instruction corps (our Regular Army) aided by

the officers of the higher and lower rank (our Regular Army officers and non-commissioned officers). The year's recruits intended for the Infantry receive a preliminary training lasting sixty-five days; Cavalrymen have to remain for ninety days; Field and Mountain Artillerymen seventy-five days; transport men forty-two days and ambulance men sixty days. There is a central military college at Thun (ours is at Washington, D.C., and Fort Leavenworth), for the instruction of officers of the General Staff and another (ours at West Point and every Army post), for regimental officers. There you are, the United States has the same kind of training equipment, in place and in working condition. Compare the United States and Switzerland as to preparedness for national defense. Military experts say of the Swiss: "The strongest and best drilled army among the nations of the second class." "A veritable model of democratic organization." On "Aug. 3, i.e., forty-eight hours after the Swiss Federal Council had issued orders for the mobilization 300,000 men stood at their appointed posts."

Switzerland has a population of 3,800,000. The United States has over 90,000,000. Could our War Department mobilize 2,000,000 men? "The fact that a small neutral nation like the Swiss is obliged to maintain such an elaborate system does not indicate in the least that the people are advocates of militarism. On the contrary Switzerland is ever active in spreading peace propaganda." What is needed for the United States to get results similar to the Swiss?

Our War Department must furnish the Army with an impersonal working ideal. That ideal must be; adequate preparedness for national defense. All military work must be rated as it helps or hinders that. Members of the General Staff must be selected on a wider basis and solely on their capacity to forward the fulfillment of this ideal.

The Regular Army, individually and collectively, must be regarded as fit or unfit according to its ability to assist in preparedness for national defense. We must borrow from politics the publicity and election expense ideas. Every officer who receives any promotion other than his regular one, or who is detailed away from his regular organization for over a year, must submit through channels a statement, on honor, showing all the means that were used to get this preferment or detail, indirect or direct.

Our War Department has the bait-digging habit. The Swiss War Department has the otter skin habit.

A nationalized army made up of citizens who have had professional military training is the Swiss otter skin. A mobile Regular Army only big enough for us to use as minnow bait is what we are digging for.

AL. LADDIN.

#### TRAINED CITIZENRY FOR DEFENSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"We must depend in every time of national peril \* \* \* upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. \* \* \* We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. \* \* \* It is right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government."

In the above extracts from President Wilson's last message there is nothing new or startling. These principles always have been, and will continue to be, American ideals.

It is a beautiful thing to have ideals. As a nation we have never attempted to reach our ideals so far as a "citizenry trained in arms" is concerned. In 1862 we sacrificed the lives of tens of thousands of young men by sending them into battle totally untrained and, worse than all else, under inexperienced officers. We would certainly have repeated the crime in 1898 if the Spaniards had made a more vigorous defense.

The President urges that in every time of national peril we must not rely upon a standing army nor yet upon a reserve army. By a process of elimination "a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms" must necessarily refer to our youths in the military departments of Government aided colleges and to the National Guard.

In reference to the latter force I feel qualified to speak due to my official connection with it during the past two years as a United States inspector-instructor. If the National Guard is ever to be developed into a dependable force available to the general government for instant use "in time of national peril" it must be placed under the sole authority of the President at all times, in peace and in war. The National Guard is a state militia and is in no sense of the word "national" except it be called out by the President as militia, in which case it is limited in action to "repressing insurrection, repelling invasion and executing the laws of the Union." Its services utilized by a modern army acting offensively would be a positive weakness. Past experience has shown that its muster into the Service as Volunteers was most essential in time of war and this procedure has always been taken. The procedure of "muster in" is not only long and tedious but, it being purely a voluntary act, the War Department is unable to even estimate how many of its trained Militia will be available for war, or how long it will take to prepare them for service. The sole fact that an organization will be subject to entire change of personnel and status at the eleventh hour is enough to condemn it.

Militia officers are usually elected by their men and appointed in the various states by their respective governors. Many of them are inefficient and not a few are totally unfit to lead men in war; nevertheless the United States must accept the Militia (with its officers) should its members volunteer.

The prescribed minimum strength of all the Militia regiments was not maintained last year in any state of the Union, nor has it ever been. Nearly one-half of the total force (53,000) of National Guard did not appear on the rifle ranges during the whole of last year. Their ideas of discipline, manner of selecting officers, false local pride and state political influence strike a blow at the root of military efficiency. Such regiments will be in the future, as they have always been in the past, inferior in every respect to an average volunteer regiment recruited at large and with its officers appointed by the President.

Some definite action must be taken to stir up public interest in our citizen soldiers, to galvanize them and make them what they earnestly strive and desire to be—first line troops for use "in time of National peril." Reliance upon any state Militia system for first line troops is not only ridiculous, but can be characterized as criminal negligence. While the general public remain idealists and optimists in the face of a plain duty to reorganize our antiquated state Militia (devised for defense against Indians and Redcoats 200 years ago and patched

up into the present misnomer), we shall continue to repeat the costly blunders that have characterized all of our past wars. Whether we organize a "citizenry trained in arms" under the Swiss system, under the Australian system, or under our own system, to be efficient it must, perforce, be under the general government, exclusively, with trained Regular officers in direct command. To rebash the present system and still leave it to the mercy and meddlesome policy of forty-eight different states, to forty-eight different Governors and Adjutants General, all having ten times forty-eight different political chestnuts in the fire, would spell defeat in war against any respectable antagonist for any nation on earth.

A TRAINED CITIZEN.

#### WEST POINT COURSE—A NEW IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As I take the JOURNAL each week and read the many suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the Army, I often wonder how many others take the trouble to read them all and if any of them ever do any good. In the beginning let me point out one difference between this article and ones usually published. If such a plan as I propose should be adopted I would not be the one to gain by it.

I would depart from a tradition in regard to the course of instruction at the U.S. Military Academy. Instead of the seventy-day encampment and one furlough in four years now in vogue at the Academy I would adopt a system similar to that used at the U.S. Naval Academy, that is, allow cadets to obtain their practical instruction in the Army instead of at West Point by assigning the members of the First, Second and Third Classes to Army organizations for a period of six to eight weeks each summer.

In detail: Let a cadet enter in June, keep him at West Point the first summer to be instructed in preliminary drills. Send the members of the Third Class to various Infantry organizations and attach them to companies. Send members of the Second and Third Classes to the Field Artillery, Cavalry and Coast Artillery and attach them in like manner. After spending six or eight weeks (eight if such a thing as the June week frivolity could be dispensed with) with organizations give one month furlough and have them report back to West Point on Aug. 30.

The advantages of such a change would be: Broadened view of life in general instead of very narrow and conceited view that newly graduated cadets in general have. Practical knowledge of the Army, company papers, official communications, returns, etc., that a cadet never hears about. Knowledge of various branches of the Service so he could, on graduation, ask for the branch for which he is best fitted. Better opportunities for instruction in drill regulations because he could act as drill master and not be drilled all the time. Better idea of field maneuvers than possible to be obtained with the small command at West Point. And lastly, with the rank of cadet he would occupy an intermediate position between officer and enlisted man, which would enable him to mingle with enlisted men and learn what so very few officers of to-day know—to understand the American soldier.

So many advantages must be offset by some disadvantages. The only practical thing I learned in camp was riding, unless dancing and spooning be considered practicable, and that disadvantage would be lifted very quickly by those who go into the mounted service and by those so inclined who go into the dismounted service.

I have finished my West Point career, but my love for my Alma Mater is great and I would like to see a system adopted that would make her sons better fitted to take up their duties as officers of the Army.

A GRADUATE.

#### SHORT ENLISTMENTS FOR ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In talking with an Infantry officer the other day relative to short enlistments he said that short enlistments would ruin what little Army we have. He based his statement upon his belief that it took more than six or twelve months to make a properly disciplined soldier.

I quote this officer because I know that his opinion has weight and I believe he voices the opinion of those officers who are opposed to the so-called "short enlistment" for the Infantry. Now, this officer has a company of fifty men. If he took his company into action to-morrow or at any time in the near future he would go into action with one-third the number of men we are taught to believe and regulations prescribe to be the proper strength of a company. If this same company had 100 recruits assigned to it to-morrow at the end of six months those recruits would be fit to take the field, provided, of course, that they were trained with that end in view. And right here I want to remark that all training should be with that end in view, which it isn't! Those same recruits would be better equipped to take the field at the end of twelve months, of course. If, at the end of six or twelve months, there is no prospect of war, turn those recruits back into civil life and take in 100 more and treat them in the same manner. This I conceive to be the true "short enlistment." Would not that be better than waiting until a war is upon us and having the 100 men shoved into the company? In other words, isn't the proposed "short" enlistment actually a longer enlistment than the present one?

This officer's company is only one of the majority of Infantry companies in the Service, all of which could and should be training men on a six or twelve months' scheme of instruction. What would be the answer? A reserve!

Q.

#### A KIND WORD FOR HEAT ALLOWANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reply to "Disgusted," "Perplexed," et al., nom de plumes, I, too, Mr. Editor, have not received my heat and light commutation since July 21, 1914. I also hate to see a downward revision, and appreciate the bearing of humidity in relation thereto, having lived at Fort Clark, San Francisco and New York.

But justice forces me to admit that the iso-thermal zone system is a nearer approach to an equitable solution of the heat question than to pay an officer the same heat allowance at St. Paul, Minn., as at New Orleans, La.

Further, the delay was due to the getting out of new forms, and so anxious was the department quartermaster to expedite my own allowance that he forwarded my new form for my signature made out to date from July

21, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1914, which (and oh, how I hated it!) I had to return unsigned because I was not entitled to commutation for July and August while on leave. How I hated also to make out my voucher for four rooms as a major for which I was paying \$100 per month rent in a family hotel. How often have I looked at a great

big closet and wanted to call it a fifth room—my conscience only can tell.

Finally, in reply to "Perplexed," the preparation of vouchers seems perfectly simple to anyone who will give the subject an hour's study.

HORRID ZONE.

#### WARSHIP LOSSES, EUROPEAN WAR.

The tables below, compiled by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, comprise, we believe, the most complete list of warship losses of every kind suffered by the various navies taking part in the great European war. This list, which is corrected to Dec. 21, 1914, has been carefully prepared from official data made public since the war began, and from only the most reliable newspaper reports.

No doubtful statements or mere rumors of losses have been given any place in this list. It is impossible, however, to print an absolutely complete list of all losses, as some of the warring nations do not make them known officially. The British Admiralty have been most prompt in making public their losses, but even that body has never yet, for some unknown reason, admitted the loss of the dreadnought Audacious, on Oct. 27, by hitting a mine.

Very few official statements have appeared from the German navy officials concerning losses, and there has been few from the French, Russians, Austrians or Turks. In the losses of warships of all classes Ger-

many has lost 56; Great Britain, 29; Japan, 4; France, 3; Russia, 2; Austria, 7, and Turkey, 4.

It is interesting to note that twenty-seven of the German warships have been sent to the bottom by British gun fire and five by Japanese gun fire. Only two British warships have been sunk by Germans by gun fire in battle, and one British cruiser lying at a dock in India, dismantled and helpless, was practically destroyed by gun fire of the German warship Emden.

Two German warships have been sunk by British submarines, and one Turkish, while German submarines have sent six British warships to the bottom of the sea, and one Russian warship.

Of the 105 war vessels of all nations lost the submarines have in just short of five months of war destroyed only eight of them. Fifteen of the twenty-seven British ships lost have been sunk by mines, and so far as known only three German warships have met their fate by mines. The German cruiser Emden sailing under false colors managed to torpedo and sink one French and one Russian warship.

A study of the table will show that the great majority of losses were from gun fire and mines. The Germans have thus far relied upon mines and submarines, for the most part, while the British successes in the majority of cases have been achieved in open battle with gun fire.

#### German Warship Losses.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	How lost.
Goeben	battle cruiser	23,000	Fled and sold to Turkey.
Breslau	scout cruiser	4,500	Fled and sold to Turkey.
Gneisenau	armored cruiser	11,600	By gun fire.
Scharnhorst	armored cruiser	11,600	By gun fire.
Yorck	armored cruiser	9,350	By mine.
Friedrich Karl	armored cruiser	8,858	By mine in Baltic.
Augburg	protected cruiser	4,280	By gun fire.
Madgeburg	protected cruiser	4,478	By gun fire.
Mainz	protected cruiser	4,280	By gun fire.
Koeln	protected cruiser	4,280	By gun fire.
Ariadne	protected cruiser	2,620	By gun fire.
Koenigsberg	protected cruiser	3,400	Fled, bottled up in East Africa.
Emden	third class cruiser	3,600	By gun fire.
Leipzig	light cruiser	3,250	By gun fire.
Nürnberg	light cruiser	3,450	By gun fire.
Hela	small cruiser	2,000	By submarine.
Kormoran	small cruiser	1,630	By gun fire, China.
Geier	small cruiser	1,630	Interned.
Cap Trafalgar	auxiliary cruiser	26,000	By gun fire.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	auxiliary cruiser	14,349	By gun fire.
Berlin	converted cruiser	17,324	Interned in Norway.
Patagonia	converted cruiser	—	Seized by Argentina—violation of neutrality.
Cormorant	converted cruiser	6,000	Interned at Guam.
V-186	destroyer	750	By gun fire.
V-187	destroyer	750	By gun fire.
S-106	destroyer	675	By gun fire.
S-90	destroyer	400	Ran ashore and destroyed.
S-115	destroyer	420	By gun fire.
S-117	destroyer	420	By gun fire.
S-118	destroyer	420	By gun fire.
S-119	destroyer	420	By gun fire.
S-126	destroyer	420	Rammed.
S-124	destroyer	350	Accidentally rammed by Danish steamer
Panther	gunboat	900	By gun fire.
Ilitis	river gunboat	900	By gun fire, China.
Luchs	river gunboat	900	By gun fire, China.
Tiger	river gunboat	900	By gun fire, China.
Jaguar	river gunboat	900	By gun fire, China.
Soden	converted gunboat	—	Captured off Cameroon river.
U-18	submarine	750	Rammed by patrol boat.
Name unknown	submarine	—	By gun fire.
Name unknown	submarine	—	By gun fire.
U-15	submarine	250	Rammed by British torpedoboot.
Name unknown	mine layer	—	Captured by French.
Koenigin Luise	minelayer	1,800	By submarine.
Markomannia	supply ship for Emden.	—	Sunk by gun fire.
One supply ship	—	—	By gun fire.
One supply ship	—	—	Captured.
Name unknown	3 colliers of Admiral von Spee	—	Captured.
Exford	collier to Emden	—	Captured.
Moene	survey ship	650	By gun fire.
Komet	old destroyer	—	Captured.
Planet	survey ship	650	By gun fire.
Locksun	naval tender	—	Interned.
Karnae	auxiliary transport	—	Interned in Chile.

#### British Warship Losses.

Audacious	dreadnought	25,000	By mine.
Bulwark	battleship	15,000	Internal explosion.
Aboukir	armored cruiser	12,200	By Submarine U-9.
Hogue	armored cruiser	12,200	By Submarine U-9.
Cressy	armored cruiser	12,200	By Submarine U-9.
Monmouth	armored cruiser	9,800	By gun fire.
Good Hope	armored cruiser	14,100	By gun fire.
Warrior	protected cruiser	13,550	By mine.
Hermes	protected cruiser	5,600	By mine.
Gloucester	light cruiser	4,900	By mine.
Fearless	light cruiser	3,500	By mine.
Pathfinder	light cruiser	3,000	By Submarine U-21.
Arethusa	light cruiser	3,520	By mine.
Pegasus	light cruiser	2,135	By gun fire while dismantled.
Amphion	scout cruiser	3,500	By mine.
Hawke	unarmored cruiser	7,800	By Submarine U-9.
Druid	torpedoboot destroyer	770	By mine.
Laertes	destroyer	—	By mine.
Phoenix	destroyer	770	By mine.
Speedy	gunboat	800	By mine.
D-5	submarine	600	By mine.
E-3	submarine	810	By mine.
E-1	submarine	800	Foundered in Australia.
Fishguard II	training ship	—	Foundered in North Sea.
Niger	torpedo gunboat	210	Sunk by submarine.
Mary	mine sweeper	—	By mine.
Name unknown	mine sweeper	—	By mine.
Name unknown	collier	—	By mine.
Oceanic	troop ship	17,274	Accidentally rammed

#### Japanese Warship Losses.

Takatschio	old armored cruiser	3,700	By mine.
Shiotajji	torpedoboot destroyer	380	Wrecked.
Name unknown	torpedoboot	—	By mine.
Torpedoboot 33	—	—	By mine while dredging.

#### Austrian Warship Losses.

Kaiserin Elizabeth	protected cruiser	4,060	By mine in China.
Beethoven	converted cruiser for training	—	By mine.
Zenta	light cruiser	2,300	By gun fire from French ship.
Name unknown	torpedoboot	—	Sunk by mine.
Name unknown	torpedoboot	—	Sunk by mine in Adriatic.
Name unknown	torpedoboot	—	Sunk by mine in Adriatic.
Name unknown	submarine	—	By gun fire from French cruiser.

#### French Warship Losses.

Monquet	torpedoboot destroyer	—	Torpedoed by Emden.
Name unknown	torpedoboot	—	Sunk in collision.
Name unknown	torpedoboot	—	Sunk in collision.

#### Russian Warship Losses.

Jemtchug	cruiser	3,050	Torpedoed by Emden.
Pallada	cruiser	7,775	By German submarine.

#### Turkish Warship Losses.

Messudiyeh	battleship	10,000	Sunk by British submarine.
Three transports	with troops	—	Sunk by Russian warships.
Name unknown	gunboat	—	By mine near Dardanelles.

In an editorial article in the January number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A., secretary and editor, commenting upon Professor Hart's "The War in Europe," presents in a forceful way the facts concerning our defenseless condition which have been set forth at length in our columns. This, says General Allison, "is no pipe dream or exaggeration, but a simple statement of facts easily verified and known for years to the thousands who have read this Journal, but hidden from the millions who have not. Peace societies, college professors, preachers, politicians and journalists of a certain school have taught them differently, concealing or ignoring unpleasant facts of which an ease loving people would rather not be reminded. Apparently nothing short of absolute and crushing disaster will disturb their dreaming—for we are a nation of dreamers. The talk of 'militarism' in this country is silly twaddle. No war secretary has ever suggested it, no general staff contemplated it and no soldier wants it. The United States has no ambition toward world rule or territorial conquest. Cuba and Mexico—rich prizes, ours for the taking—bear witness to this. We ask only to be let alone, but to demand this modest privilege we must be ready to make things unpleasant for any Power who would molest us. We are not so and will not be until our people rise in their might and compel Congress to drop politics and do things—to resurrect from the pigeon holes of the military committees the detailed reports of our defenseless condition furnished by every live Secretary of War for thirty years past, only to be discussed in committee and—filed. Special investigation is unnecessary. In these will be found, in facts and figures, all information and data necessary to the subject. More can be obtained if desired, and all pointing to the one conclusion—unpreparedness."

The American Peace Society of Japan at its annual meeting held Dec. 17 voted to appoint a committee of fifteen Americans living in Japan to investigate and prepare a statement on the various questions bearing on the relations between Japan and the United States. The society has made the announcement that it desires to counteract certain unjustified rumors, now being repeated, that Japan has hostile intentions toward the United States. Count Okuma, Premier of Japan, in a signed article in the Japan Magazine for November tells us of his countrymen: "It will be our one ambition to show the West what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilization, even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East, but anywhere else that may be necessary, Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles. She entered the alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend, even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to participate in all world movements toward noble diplomacy, international relations, and the principle of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by the proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations. Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for higher civilization and a more permanent peace."

An effort will be made to secure as many as possible of the Navy and Marine Corps officers who served on the Oregon when she made her historic trip around Cape Horn to man the vessel for her voyage at the head of the Atlantic Fleet when it passes through the Panama Canal on the occasion of its formal opening. As has been previously announced, Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, who commanded the Oregon in the Spanish-American War, will command her on the trip through the canal. Comdr. Milton E. Reed, who was an officer on the Oregon during the Spanish-American War, has been detailed to command the Oregon on its trip from the Pacific coast through the canal to meet the Atlantic Fleet, when the command will be transferred to Rear Admiral Clark. Capt. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., who served on the Oregon during the Spanish-American War, will be in command of the marine detachment when she passes through the canal. Although the program for the opening of the Panama Canal has not been approved, in all probability the Oregon will meet the fleet at Colon. The present plans do not provide for a trip up the Atlantic coast for the ship, although it is possible that she may be brought up to New York.

In his annual report the Auditor of the Navy Department tells of the increase in the claims division in which the number of claims at the close of the fiscal year of 1914 was 2,229 as against 1,153 in 1913. Among the causes contributing to this augmentation of work were the authorization of the reopening of accounts and allowing pay to officers of the Navy who have been advanced in rank since March 3, 1899; decisions of the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court authorizing extra pay to officers of the Navy and officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who served in Porto Rico and Hawaii. These claims require much research and, though many are without merit, time must be given to all without discrimination. The claims of enlisted men under G.O. 34 continue to come before Auditor Lucknow in large numbers. Of the 454 paymasters' accounts on hand at the date of the report, June 30 last, eighty-four were under settlement and only 118 were more than three months old. The amount of public funds in the hands of disbursing agents of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps at the end of the fiscal year was \$13,348,549.45. So intricate is the Navy accounting that coaching is required for even bright and alert clerks for several years, hence a reserve clerical force is needed in the office of the Auditor.

Of the departure of the troops from Texas City for Naco, Ariz., last week the Galveston Tribune said: "Gen. Thomas F. Davis, who goes as commander of the brigade, was as unconcerned as if he were preparing to take his forces out for a practice movement. The troops of the 6th Brigade are going to Naco fully equipped for field service and carry with them baggage trains, field hospital and all things that will be needed in case of actual campaigning. The tentage at Texas City is being left standing. Every arrangement is being made looking forward to the return of these forces to Texas City.

No joy ride is in store for the doughboys. Naco cannot be considered any more an attractive place than Texas City. It consists of approximately seventeen and one-half dobe houses, and is superior to the present camp at Texas City only by reason of the absence of mosquitoes and rain. Dampness will not trouble the soldier at Naco, but he will learn all he wants to know about sandstorms, tarantulas and gip water. But the boys have been at Texas City for so many a weary moon, with nothing to vary the monotony of their view of life and living, that the tortures of the Rio Grande will be a relief to their tired souls."

Answering an hysterical correspondent who raves at some of its criticisms upon Secretary Bryan, the Chicago Tribune of Dec. 7 says: "If our correspondent were a sincere believer in 'resist not evil,' a thoroughgoing upholder of the doctrine of non-resistance, while we could not accept, we could in a sense respect, his views. But his letter does not indicate this. On the contrary, it displays the extremely warlike temper of virtually everybody who writes us under the impression that we are militarists and themselves pacifists. We have found that nothing is less pacific than an extreme pacifist, and we are moved by this disillusioning experience to suggest to our latest critic and those who have preceded him in taking us to task for our views of national defense the following considerations: (1) That, among other reasons, the Tribune insists upon the need of preparedness because it is aware that nations, as well as individuals, are still subject to the deplorable faults of intemperance, injustice, and confusion of judgment through excessive emotion, of which our correspondent's letter shows he is the unconscious victim. (2) That a sincere belief in the nobility and profound wisdom of the golden rule does not negative the wisdom and justice of self-defense either in men or nations. (3) That altruistic emotion, however commendable in itself, is not a safe substitute as a basis of national or private policy for a calm consideration of facts, including those which are unpleasant to consider."

Col. John Conklin, U.S.A., retired, favors the Herald, of Rochester, N.Y., with some sensible remarks upon the subject of certain claims by David Starr Jordan, and others of that ilk, which are such an expression of wild fancy and so opposed to facts easy of ascertainment as to suggest an application for a writ of *habeas corpus in quiringdo*. Speaking of the suggestion, in proof of which there never has been and never can be presented a single scintilla of evidence, that our manufacturers of armor, powder or guns are in a wicked league to drive us into war for their financial betterment, Colonel Conklin says: "The whole idea as put forth by Dr. Jordan and others is perfectly preposterous, as is that other, that there are a lot of 'saber-rattlers,' as he calls them, 'men who in peace talk war,' who are going about the country to incite the people and bring on a war for their own advancement and benefit. It is possible that they consider the Father of His Country as the first 'saber-rattler.' It is easy to call names. 'Jingo' is the one now in common use. Let anyone who is qualified by education, training and thought explain in the coldest terms what he considers necessary for the defense of our country, and this word is hurled at him."

It would appear that the "little navy" men in Washington are claiming without sufficient warrant that they have positive information that the British battleship Audacious was sunk by a German submarine. This claim may influence the House Committee on Naval Affairs to cut down the battleship program in favor of submarines, though there is no proof that the Audacious was sunk by a submarine. If that were the case the German naval authorities would undoubtedly have made the fact known, as they did the previous sinking of British warships by their submarines. The most expert testimony in our Navy given at the recent hearings gave the most positive opinion that the Audacious was not sunk by a submarine, and the fact that the vessel was kept afloat for nine hours and that she was surrounded by British vessels which, in the case of a submarine, would have been required to scatter, is proof to this effect.

Lieut. Col. William C. Neville, U.S.M.C., who commanded the 2d Regiment at Vera Cruz, will probably command the 500 marines who will eventually compose the force to be stationed at the New Orleans Yard. The first company to be sent there will be the 20th, which will be detached from Philadelphia about Jan. 4. The 20th Company will be in command of Capt. Giles Bishop, and 1st Lieut. Clark H. Wells and 2d Lieut. Harvey Schmidt will be assigned to the company. On the same date the 14th Company will be sent to Pensacola in command of Capt. Edward B. Cole. First Lieut. Edward H. Conger, who is already on duty at the Pensacola Barracks, will be assigned to the company, as will 2d Lieut. Roy D. Lowell, who served with the 1st Brigade of Marines at Vera Cruz.

A Baltimore merchant who furnishes supplies for the post exchange at Fort Howard, Md., insisted that the marks on the order blank he received meant dozens when the post exchange officer understood that they meant only boxes of three articles, which are all he intended to order. The War Department holds that the misunderstanding was probably due to a mutual mistake of fact, and that there was no agreement to pay for the excess goods. The post commander thinks it is a case of bad faith in sending more goods than were ordered. As the post exchange is not a Government institution and is not incorporated we presume that the pecuniary responsibility in the case, if there is any, will fall upon the officer ordering the goods.

The two ocean-going torpedo-boat destroyers, Kawakaze and Urakaze, building for the Japanese government by Yarrow and Company, of Glasgow, are of exceptional engineering interest, because while in each the main propelling machinery is to consist of an installation of steam turbines, each will also have, for cruising purposes, two Diesel engines of 1,200 I.H.P. The twin turbines will each be of 12,000 H.P., and when the vessels are running at cruising speeds the twin screws will be driven by the oil engines, which it is understood will operate the propellers by means of solid shafts working inside tubular shafts. The Diesel engines are of the six-cylinder,

four-cycle type, and they are designed to give the vessels a speed of from thirteen to fourteen knots. When the turbines are in use the speed will be about thirty-four knots. The advantage of the cruising machinery lies in the great saving in fuel and the rapidity with which the vessels can be gotten under way.

Nine officers of the Navy completed their course at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Dec. 22, and received their diplomas of graduation. They are Capt. Thomas Snowden, Spencer S. Wood, Marbury Johnston, John D. McDonald and Edward H. Durell, Comdrs. Robert K. Crank, George W. Laws and A. G. Kavanagh and Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the college, assisted by his daughter, Miss Katharine Knight, gave a reception for the graduating officers. The officers already ordered to duty at the college for the next year, which begins Jan. 1, are Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, Edward Simpson, William L. Howard, Harry A. Field and H. O. Stickney and Comdrs. William K. Harrison, Waldo Evans and Walter S. Turpin.

According to the reports from Naco, Ariz., Dec. 23, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., had a conference with Gen. Benjamin Hill, commanding the Carranzista forces defending Naco, Sonora. Governor José Marie Maytorena, commanding the Villista troops besieging the Hill garrison, it was expected would hold a conference with General Scott Dec. 24 on the border, four miles east of Naco. "Very satisfactory," was Brigadier General Scott's opinion of his conference. During the conference with Brigadier General Hill one bullet, it is reported, fired from the Mexican side, hit the front of the Custom House.

Capt. Percy L. Jones, U.S.A., in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, is not legally entitled to mileage as there was obviously no urgency of duty in his case that required unauthorized travel between Washington and Fort Myer, Va. The J.A.G. General recommends that the case of Lieut. Col. Charles Keller, C.E., for reimbursement of expenses for light consumed by him at Mobile, Ala., in quarters other than public, be referred to the Comptroller for a decision. He suggests, however, that the account be settled in accordance with the views of the office of the J.A.G.

The Governor of Colorado is not as anxious to have the troops relieved from strike duty in his state as his public announcement of a few weeks ago would indicate. When the War Department decided to take steps for ordering the troops away the Governor insisted that they should be withdrawn gradually. It is understood that the Secretary of War adheres to the position that if the situation can be controlled by the Governor all of the troops could be relieved at one time. Not only the Governor, but many of the prominent citizens of the state protested against this.

A resolution commending President Wilson's refusal to be "stampeded by the hysterical craze for additional armaments" was voted down, 45 to 12, by men and women peace advocates at the organization meeting of the American League to Limit Armaments, Dec. 18. The resolution was referred to a committee consisting of Nelson S. Spencer, Charles C. Burlingham, Oswald Garrison Villard, Hollingsworth Wood, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer and Mrs. William H. Baldwin, which will determine what to do with it and report when the League holds its next meeting.

In the hope that next year will see the general opening of aeroplane routes for travel up and down the Atlantic seaboard the Aero Club of America has obtained the use of two large islands for aeroplane landing stations, repair shops, and hangars. One of the islands is owned by Rear Admiral Peary and is off the coast of Maine. The other island is the property of Edwin Gould and is off the coast of Georgia, near Jekyll Island. The work of opening up these two islands as permanent aeroplane camps will be started at once.

Pollution of the Great Lakes and tributary rivers is becoming a serious menace to health, according to the annual report of Surgeon General Rupert Blue, of the Public Health Service. He points out that about 16,000,000 passengers are carried each year over the Great Lakes, and that more than 1,600 vessels use these waters. "It becomes apparent, therefore," Dr. Blue says, "that these inland vessels play an important role in the maintenance of the high typhoid fever rate in the United States."

Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., radio officer at the Panama Canal Zone, cabled to the Navy Department Dec. 23 that the wireless of the British steamship *Protesilaus*, in Balboa Harbor, was dismantled by Canal Zone police on Dec. 10, after it was found she had been sending code messages. The *Protesilaus* is a British merchant steamship of 6,118 tons, which, under charter of the British government, steamed from Victoria, B.C., in November for Balboa. It was assumed she carried coal and supplies for British warships.

Comdr. F. B. Bassett, jr., U.S.N., in charge of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs at Washington, issued a circular letter of instruction on Dec. 22 to inspector-instructors for the Naval Militia setting forth the specific scope of the examination for commissioned officers of the Militia. The commissioned personnel of the Militia will be under the direct supervision and tutelage of the inspector-instructors.

Capt. C. D. Herron, U.S.A., recently transferred from the 23d U.S. Infantry at Texas City, Texas, sailed from New York on the S.S. *Advance*, Panama Line, Dec. 24, 1914, for Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama, to join the 10th U.S. Infantry.

Advice was received at the Navy Department Dec. 24 of the arrival of the Hancock with the 5th Regiment of Marines at Philadelphia.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., who went on the retired list Dec. 11, 1914, for disability incident to the Service, was the junior rear admiral on the active list. He was born in New Hampshire July 5, 1854, and was not due to retire for age until July 5, 1916. Rear Admiral Gove entered the Navy June 9, 1871. He is the son of Col. Jesse A. Gove, U.S.A. His many duties, which include a total sea service of twenty-one years and six months, in brief are as follows: In the Pensacola, of North Pacific Station, under Rear Admiral A. C. Alexander and Capt. John Irwin, 1876-77; in the Portsmouth, 1877-78, Capt. N. H. Farquar, 118 days from San Francisco to Washington, touching at no port; in the Powhatan, North Atlantic Station, 1878, under Rear Admiral A. D. Trenchard and Capt. F. C. Fillebrown; in the Plymouth, 1878, Capt. D. B. Harmony, and in the Wabash, 1878-79, Capt. S. L. Breeze. He was promoted to ensign in 1879, and served in the Wachusett, South Atlantic and South Pacific Station, 1879-80, under Comdr. Bryon Wilson; in the Lackawanna, South Pacific Station, 1880-82, under Capt. J. H. Gillis; in the Wabash, 1882-83, under Capt. F. M. Bunce; in the Trenton, Asiatic Station, 1883-84, under Capt. R. L. Phytian, and in the Enterprise, Asiatic Station, 1884-85, under Comdr. A. S. Barker. He returned to the United States on the Trenton, 1886. He was promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, in 1885; served in the Hydrographic Office, Washington, 1887; in the Coast Survey steamer McArthur and Hassler, 1888-1891, and at Naval Academy, 1891-94. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1891; served in the Cincinnati, North Atlantic and European Station, 1894-97, under Capt. Henry Glass and Capt. M. L. Johnson; at the Naval Academy, October, 1897-98; in the Topeka, 1898, under Comdr. W. S. Cowles; and during the Spanish War at the Torpedo Station to 1899. He was promoted to lieutenant commander in 1899; served in the Massachusetts, North Atlantic Station, under Capt. C. J. Train; in the Kentucky, Asiatic Station, 1900, under Capt. C. M. Chester and Capt. C. H. Stockton; at the War College; then in the Bureau of Equipment, Washington, D.C., and was promoted to commander in 1905. He was assigned to command the Milwaukee, Pacific Station, June 26, 1906, and went thence to the Naval Academy as Commandant of Midshipmen in 1908. He was promoted to captain Jan. 9, 1909, and was ordered to command the new dreadnought Delaware April 1, 1910, making a trip around the Horn, carrying the body of Señor Cruz, the Chilean Minister, to Valparaiso. Upon his return home he took the Delaware to British waters to attend the coronation of King George. He was detached command of the Delaware Dec. 1, 1911, and duty in connection with General Board Feb. 1, 1912. On March 25, 1912, he was ordered to command the U.S. Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., his last active duty. He became rear admiral July 11, 1914.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, 2d U.S. Cav., promoted colonel Dec. 14, 1914, by the death of Col. Walter L. Finley, is a veteran of Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, and also took part in the Pekin relief expedition under the late General Chaffee, which has given him a wide experience. He was born in Ohio Oct. 6, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry. He remained an officer of that organization until May 27, 1898, when he was promoted captain, 8th Cavalry. He was promoted major, 13th Cavalry, in 1906, was detailed Inspector General in 1909, and was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1912. His first service after graduation was on the frontier in Wyoming, Arizona and Texas, where he had exciting and hard experiences. Among other services Colonel Dickman was on duty with his regiment in Wyoming, in the pursuit of Geronimo and his band of Apaches, and this was followed by orders to the then Lieutenant Dickman to hunt cattle thieves on the Rio Grande. The hunt for these desperate outlaws went on for nearly two years before the bands were finally broken up and their leaders killed or captured. In April, 1898, Colonel Dickman left Fort Leavenworth to join his regiment, the 3d Cavalry, at Camp Thomas, Ga. On May 17 he was appointed acting assistant adjutant general of Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry division, serving in that capacity until June 5, when he was appointed acting chief commissary of the same division, participating in the campaign against Santiago, Cuba. He also served as aide-de-camp to General Breckinridge at Lexington, Ky., and Huntsville, Ala. He served in the Philippines, and was major and lieutenant colonel of the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and also chief of staff to the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee when colonel of the 8th Cavalry and also major general of Volunteers when placed at the head of the American forces for the relief of Pekin in 1900. He was a member of the General Staff from August, 1903, until August, 1906, and was graduated from the Army War College in 1905. He is also an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. His last post of duty was at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. His son, 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 8th Cav., is at Manila.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. J. E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Eleanor Crozier, to Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in June, 1915, at the country home of the bride, New London, Conn.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Van Vliet announce the engagement of their daughter, Marguerite, to Lieut. Robert L. Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf.

The wedding of Miss Ida Green, of Vallejo, Cal., and Pay Clerk Harold G. Jones, U.S.N., attached to the Mare Island Island Yard, took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vallejo, Dec. 9, 1914, Chaplain James D. MacNair, U.S.N., assisted by the pastor, Rev. V. B. Sylvester, officiated. The bride, who wore the conventional wedding robes, was attended by her sister, Miss Lulah Green, as maid of honor while the bridesmaids were Miss Edna Gunderson and Miss Mae Osborn, of Vallejo, and Miss Grace Dolan, of San Francisco. A wedding supper for the members of the bridal party and the relatives followed at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Harrell Potter announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Everette, to Lieut. Matthew J. Gunner, 27th U.S. Inf. The above announcement was made at an elegantly appointed luncheon given by Miss Shelby Blackburn Potter in honor of her guest her cousin, Miss Katharine Viley, of Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16, 1914, at the Potter home, Galveston,

Texas. The table was left uncovered and exquisite Cluny laces used. The centerpiece was a gold Marie Antoinette basket filled with pink Killarney roses, and tied with a butterfly bow of silver tulle. The announcement came as a great surprise, and was made in an exceedingly clever way, during the serving of the ice course. The ices were molded as miniature tents with a miniature bride and groom standing in front, the former gowned in white satin wedding robe and point lace veil, the latter in special full dress uniform of the U.S. Army. From the floral centerpiece ran pink satin ribbons to each cover, attached to which were long-stemmed pink Killarney roses. As Mrs. Potter, mother of the hostess, lifted the floral basket, the guests were asked to draw the roses. At the ends of the satin ribbons were the names of Miss Helen Everette Potter and Lieutenant Gunner. The wedding will be solemnized early in February and will be one of the prominent social events of that month. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Col. W. B. Benson, of Galveston, a great-granddaughter of the late Marc Milton Potter, two of the most noted jurists in Texas, and is a great granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky, and a member of the Blackburn family of the blue grass state. Lieutenant Gunner is a native of Texas, and son of the late Gen. Rudolph Gunner, Austrian navy, aid to Emperor Maximilian during his reign in Mexico. Lieutenant Gunner is a brother of Lieut. Edwin Gunner, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and of Mrs. Blumel, wife of Lieut. Clifford Blumel, U.S.A., stationed in the Philippines.

Ensign Theodore Davis Ruddock, U.S.N., and Miss Stella Beehler, daughter of Commo. William H. Beehler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beehler were married Dec. 19, 1914, in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church at Annapolis, Md. The Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of the church, officiated. It was the largest naval wedding that has been celebrated in Annapolis for some time. The ushers were Ensign M. S. Tisdale, Ensign William J. Larson, Ensign Ralph O. Davis, U.S.N., and Lieut. C. O. French, of the Coast Artillery Corps. The church decorations consisted of white chrysanthemums and palms. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., as matron of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Mary Beehler, a sister; Miss Anita Cresap, of Annapolis, and Miss Helen Headley, of Swedesboro, N.J. The bride wore a gown of white satin, court train, and trimmed in white chiffon and applique lace, with a veil of white applique. She carried bride roses and lilies of the valley. The matron was gowned in white satin over a dress of white chiffon, flowered in orchid-colored chrysanthemums, with a black hat trimmed in orchids, and carried white and lavender sweetpeas. The maids wore white chiffon over gold net and girdles of gold tissue and hats of black velvet trimmed in gold roses and carried baskets of yellow roses. The best man was Ensign Karl R. Shears, U.S.N., a classmate of the bridegroom. Two nephews of the bride, Paul and William Bunker, acted as ribbon bearers. A wedding breakfast was served at the bungalow home of Lieut. W. P. Beehler, U.S.N., at Murray Hill. Ensign Ruddock is a native of Charleston, S.C. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1914, and at present is assigned to duty on the battleship Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah B. Millet, of 146 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hilda Millet, to Lieut. William H. Booth, U.S.N., son of Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Booth, of Williamsburg, Va. Miss Millet is a member of the Vincent Club and Sewing Circle, and a niece of Frank Millet, the artist, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster. Lieutenant Booth was graduated from Annapolis with the class of 1906 and for the past two years has been stationed at the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard. "The marriage," says the Boston Globe, "will take place very quietly at the home of the bride's parents, at eight o'clock Thursday evening, Dec. 24, 1914. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Charles E. Park, pastor of the First Church in Boston. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple will be present. The bride's only attendant will be her sister, Miss Elisabeth Millet, while Lieutenant Booth's best man will be Lieut. Jacob Lawton Hydrick, U.S.N., now stationed at the Charleston Navy Yard. There will be no ushers, as everything is to be upon a very informal plan. The date of the wedding was fixed at very short notice because of Lieutenant Booth's sudden transfer to the Asiatic Service. He is to be stationed at Manila for the next two years and the couple will sail from San Francisco for the Philippines on Jan. 5, 1915. Miss Millet graduated from the Waltham Training School for Nurses with the class of 1914."

Announcements have been received of the wedding Dec. 12, 1914, of Miss Leonie Sout, daughter of Mr. William Sout, of Eagle Pass, Texas, formerly of Washington, and Lieut. Murray Blight Rush, 14th U.S. Cav., now stationed at Eagle Pass.

Lieut. Arthur S. Dysart, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Belrona Servis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stryker Servis, of Elizabeth, N.J., were married in that city Dec. 22, 1914. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Eben B. Cobb, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. The bride was attended by Mrs. Edward Moreau Kent, of New York city. The best man was Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The bridegroom is attached to the battleship Kansas. Following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Dysart left for Washington, D.C., and will conclude their honeymoon in California.

The marriage of Miss Annie Hare Powell and Ensign Walter Altee Edwards, U.S.N., will take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton H. Powell, Newport, R.I., Dec. 31, 1914, at noon. Relatives and a few immediate friends will witness the ceremony to be performed by the Rev. William B. Meenann, pastor of St. Mary's Church. Miss Marie Louise Edwards, of Philadelphia, niece of the bridegroom, will be the flower girl, and Baldwin Edwards, of the same city, a brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. Miss Powell will be unattended. Ensign Edwards will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Racquet Club in Philadelphia Dec. 26.

An interesting wedding was celebrated at the home of Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Royden, U.S.A., retired, in San Mateo, Cal., Dec. 14, 1914, when their elder daughter, Ella, became the bride of George B. McKercher. The home was tastefully decorated with flowers and greenery, and the ceremony was performed under a white flowered marriage bell. The Rev. William A. Brewer read the ritual of the Episcopal Church and there were no attendants. The bride, a girl of but eighteen summers, wore her graduation gown, a dainty little white frock, which was particularly becoming. After the ceremony a wedding supper was enjoyed by the family and a few friends asked to be with them. A honeymoon to Topeka, Kas., Mr. McKercher's home, will be taken; and then plans made where the young people will live. "Mrs.

McKercher," writes a correspondent, "is a blonde who was graduated from the local high school. She has a sweet, charming manner and has many friends who wish her happiness. Mr. McKercher is a university man, and possesses those abilities which promise a successful future."

Mr. Richard Johnson Duval has announced the engagement of his sister, Miss Flora Forest, to Mr. Thomas S. Wade, of Columbus, Ga., now instructor in the Department of English, Naval Academy. Miss Duval is the sister of Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and of Lieut. E. P. Duval, U.S.A.

The marriage of Ensign Richard Evelyn Byrd, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Marie Donaldson Ames, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blanchard Ames, of Boston, Mass., will take place at Winchester, Va., on Jan. 24. Ensign Byrd while a midshipman took a prominent part in athletics, writes an Annapolis correspondent. He was captain of the gymnasium team and played in the football squad. He was also in his graduation year chairman of the Midshipmen's Hop Committee. Ensign Byrd is the son of the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, late Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, and Mrs. Byrd, of Richmond, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Ames will take a house in Winchester for the occasion of the wedding of their daughter to Ensign Byrd.

Miss Rosemarie Newcomb, daughter of Capt. F. H. Newcomb, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Newcomb, was married at Christ Church, Port Jefferson, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1914, to Mr. Alexander B. Macbeth.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., retired, died of pneumonia at a hospital in Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1914. He was an officer of distinguished record, and since retiring March 18, 1910, on account of the age limit, had lived in Washington with his wife and son. General Morton was born in Ohio March 18, 1846, and after serving as a private in the 13th and 25th Missouri Volunteers and the 1st Missouri Engineers from July 29, 1861, to Sept. 14, 1864, he was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1865, and was graduated and promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, June 15, 1869. During his Civil War service he took part in the expedition to Warrenburg and the siege of Lexington, battle of Shiloh, and for his conspicuous bravery in the latter he was recommended for a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished bravery in the battle by his regimental commander, the Hon. R. T. Van Horn. He participated in the advance on and siege of Corinth and the winter campaign of 1862-63 of the Army of Southeast Missouri. He took part in the operations down the Mississippi and in western Tennessee, having participated in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, Ga., after his term of enlistment had expired. Later, in a hasty organization of the local enrolled militia, he encountered the famous guerrilla chieftain, Bill Anderson, in which that notorious guerrilla was killed with many of his followers. Gen. James Craig, commanding the military district, presented young Morton with one of the revolvers found on the body of Bill Anderson for his conspicuous services on this expedition and gallantry in the battle. In his service in the Army after graduation General Morton saw a great deal of duty against the Indians, including hard winter campaigns. He made an exploration from Sidney and located the road to the camp of troops in 1873 that is now Fort Robinson, Neb., and which later became the telegraph and stage routes from Sidney to the Black Hills. In 1875 he made a survey of the Black Hills country, previously marked "unexplored." He was on escort and engineer duty in the expedition to the Black Hills in 1875, was in the Big Horn expedition to May, 1876, being engaged with Cheyennes in the action of March 5 and the combat of March 17, 1876, on Powder River, Wyo. He was also in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition to Oct. 24, 1876, being engaged in a fight on Tongue River on June 9, in the battle of Rosebud River and the action of Slim Buttes. He was offered the brevet of first lieutenant on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians in the Tonto country, in Arizona, on June 5, 1871, but he declined it. While stationed at Camp Verde, Ariz., in 1871, he pursued a band of Tonto and Pinal Apaches, and had four successive and successful engagements. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1876, captain in 1883, major, 4th Cavalry, in 1898; lieutenant colonel, 8th Cavalry, in 1901; colonel, 11th Cavalry, in February, 1903, and two months later was transferred to the 7th Cavalry. He was appointed a brigadier general on April 19, 1907. During the war with Spain he was in the campaign against Santiago. He went to the Philippines June 28, 1899, and General Lawton placed Major Morton in charge of the safety and security of the city. He commanded his squadron on Lawton's expedition north, and with ten officers and sixty men, volunteers from the 4th Cavalry, he penetrated, following a force of insurgents, the famous stronghold, BiacnaBato, impenetrable to the Spanish forces. He next served with the 8th Cavalry in Cuba until the troops were withdrawn, and later served another tour in the Philippines.

Lieut. Frederick J. Gerstner, 10th U.S. Cav., on duty at the Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., an observer in one of the six Army scout aeroplanes which started on Dec. 21 on a flight from San Diego to Los Angeles, was drowned in the sea ten miles north of Oceanside, Cal. Capt. Hollis Le R. Muller, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., pilot of the wrecked machine, was rescued by Capt. William L. Patterson, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., whose aeroplane had been wrecked in sight of where Lieutenant Gerstner met his death. Captain Patterson saw the wreckage of Captain Muller's machine in the water and summoned aid. Captain Muller was badly bruised and nearly exhausted. Lieutenant Gerstner's body was recovered. Four of the six machines that entered the flight were brought to the earth near Oceanside. The other machine reached Los Angeles in safety. Stormy weather and bad air conditions were held responsible for the accidents. The aeroplanes were to have made the flight back from Los Angeles on Dec. 22 to report the number and disposition of troops maneuvering in the vicinity of San Diego. The contest was for a trophy. Lieutenant Gerstner was the eighteenth aviator in the U.S. Army to give his life in the interest of Service aviation since Lieutenant Selfridge fell to his death at Fort Myer, Va., in 1908. Fourteen Army officers, two Navy officers and two civilian instructors make up the list. Lieutenant Gerstner was born in Michigan, and was appointed to West Point in 1909. On graduating in 1913 he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, but recently he was assigned to the Aviation School at San Diego, Cal.

Brig. Gen. John Beatty, U.S.V., and a former member

of Congress, died at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1914, from heart disease, aggravated by injuries received in a fall. He had celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday Dec. 16. General Beatty was born in Sandusky, Ohio, and raised a company of volunteers in April, 1861, and joined the 3d Ohio Infantry. He became a brigadier general of Volunteers in November, 1869. General Beatty was with McClellan in the West Virginia campaign. He took part in other campaigns and resigned in 1864.

Col. Henry Walker, twice commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, died at his home in Newton Highlands Dec. 20, 1914, of a general breakdown. He was born in Boston in 1835 and was graduated from Harvard in 1855. He was the first Harvard graduate to enlist for the Civil War, in which he won distinction. He was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1887 and in 1896, and in the latter year headed his company when it went to England as the guests of the London Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Mr. Eugene Zimmerman, millionaire ex-Navy officer and ex-president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, died suddenly at a club in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1914, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Mr. Zimmerman was the father of the Duchess of Manchester, and during our Civil War was appointed an acting master in the U.S. Navy, July 6, 1864.

Mrs. Sybil R. Sands, wife of Capt. James H. Sands, U.S.A., retired, died at her home in Tolono, Ill., Dec. 15.

Mr. Samuel Brooke, father of Mrs. I. I. Yates, wife of Naval Constructor Yates, U.S.N., died on Dec. 6, 1914, at his home in Annapolis, Md.

Chief Bttn. George E. Plander, U.S.N., retired, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1914. He was born in Massachusetts May 7, 1846, and served as a boatswain and mate in the Navy in the Civil War. He was a widower, and leaves a stepson.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th U.S. Inf., at Evanston, Ill., Dec. 12, 1914.

Col. W. L. Fisk, U.S.A., will spend the holidays as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, of Fort Monroe, Va.

A son, Albert Howard Hayden, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N., at Honolulu Dec. 4, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in Wellington road, Brookline, Mass., for the winter.

A son, Malcolm MacArthur, was born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1914, to Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., and Mrs. MacArthur.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., and daughter, Martha Gaither, are now with Mrs. Downer, 400 Bute street, Norfolk.

Major and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, who are living at 1028 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C., have as their guests for the holidays Mr. and Mrs. Richard Fyfe, of Detroit.

Miss Esther Christian and Miss Helen Feil, of Cleveland, who have been the guests of Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, for the past month, have left for Annapolis for the holidays.

Major Joseph H. Ford, Med. Corps, and Capt. Augustine McIntyre, Field Art., U.S.A., were reported to be with the Austrian army that retreated before the Serbians after the latter retook Belgrade.

Lieut. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, jr., U.S.A., of Fort Williams, Me., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, of 265 West Eighty-first street, New York city, for the holiday season.

Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, U.S.A., arrived on the transport Sheridan Dec. 14 from China and has joined Mrs. Root at the Cochran Hotel, Fourteenth and K streets, Washington, on two months' leave.

Capt. Edward Simpson, former Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in London, is spending the holidays at the White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., where he entertained at dinner on Dec. 18 for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, has conferred the Star of the Cross of Merit upon Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., retired, who commanded the American Red Cross ship, according to a Vienna despatch of Dec. 21.

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Sylph and Mrs. Knauss entertained at dinner aboard ship at Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, before the dance at the navy yard. Their guests were Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tomb, and Mrs. E. H. H. Old, Miss Gertrude Gordon and Dr. and Mrs. Ransdell.

Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., and Miss Scriven entertained at dinner Dec. 19 in Washington, when their guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. Reber, Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Greely, Miss Fiske and Representative Kahn, of California.

"One of the most interesting books that have appeared this holiday season," says the Baltimore Sun, "is a story written not for the public eye, but designed by the author as a birthday gift for her mother, Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Major General Barnett, commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps. The story is called 'The Awakening,' and it is written by Mrs. Barnett's eleven-year-old daughter, Miss Anne Hamilton Gordon, whose father was the late Basil Gordon, of Baltimore. It is a charming narrative, whose theme is the awakening of a lonely and abstracted man to a brighter and happier life through assuming the guardianship of a little orphaned niece. 'The Awakening' would be creditable to a writer of mature years, and as the unaided work of a child it is phenomenal."

Miss Dorothy Bingham entertained at cards at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 14, 1914, at Colonel Bingham's quarters, in honor of Miss Hazel and Miss Gladys Van Deusen. The reception rooms were decorated for the occasion with cut flowers, artistically arranged in antique brass and copper vases and bowls. Poinsettias were effectively grouped in the card room, and open fires added to the hospitable aspect of the rooms. Yellow chrysanthemums in brass vases were on the mantel and stands in the library, and in the dining room, where tea was served; pink roses were used in decorating. At one end of the tea table was the silver service, with Mrs. L. T. Richardson presiding. After several hours of five hundred, prizes were awarded, the first going to Mrs. John Preston, the second to Miss Mildred Morris, the third to Miss Janie Polk and the consolation to Miss Celestine Zilker.

Mrs. Harry Cole, widow of Major Cole, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess at her home on S street, Washington, on Dec. 19.

Col. and Mrs. Wood, Soldiers' Home, D.C., will be the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, of Fort Monroe, during the holiday season.

The Military Order of the Carabao, organized in Manila, P.I., in 1900, will not hold their annual dinner in Washington this year, as has been the custom for many years past.

Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, of the Soldiers' Home, D.C., have Lieut. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, jr., with their young son as guests for the holidays. Lieutenant Ruhlen is now stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, U.S.A., are the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, at her New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington, where they were the guests of honor at a tea on Dec. 18.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Goethals, who left Colon, Canal Zone, on Dec. 17, are spending a month's leave visiting in the States. Colonel Goethals will attend the sessions of the Congressional Appropriations Committee in Washington early in January.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., have sent out cards for a dance at the Playhouse in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 2, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.

The Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War, Detroit, Mich., sends out Christmas greetings and best wishes for your happiness in the New Year. Capt. T. T. Scranton, U.S.V., is commander, and Lieut. E. L. Hamilton, U.S.V., is recorder.

Cadet Parker Kuhn, of the U.S. Military Academy, is spending the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, wife of Colonel Kuhn, U.S.A., at the Washington Barracks, where she entertained at an informal dance for him on Christmas Eve at the Officers' Club.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 19, when their guests included their house guest, Miss Mary Wister Wurts; Dr. and Mrs. Howard Hume, the Misses Delano, Lieutenant Lee, U.S.N., Mr. Wilson Haywood, Mr. Edwin Dewey, Lieutenant Gatewood, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Nash.

Mrs. Lamson, wife of Lieut. Emil P. Lamson, U.S.A., who is spending the Christmas holidays with her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, in Washington, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, wife of Captain Baldwin, U.S.A., and her sister, Miss Judge, on Dec. 17. Covers were laid for twenty guests.

Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty is entertaining two house guests, Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles, Cal., at her home in Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Modini-Wood is a social leader in her native home, an accomplished vocalist, as is also her beautiful daughter, who will take up her studies again the first of the year in New York. Many delightful affairs have been given in their honor, and they enjoy their visit among the Army folk to the utmost.

A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tilford for Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., in the Laurel House, Lakewood, N.J., Dec. 19. The reception was followed by a dinner, with a dance in the evening. A replica, six feet long, of the Tennessee, Rear Admiral Mayo's flagship, formed the center piece on a table, and the favors were satin boxes of candy on which the figure of a battleship was embossed. The guests included Mrs. Mayo, Paymr. James S. Beecher, Paymr. and Mrs. Chester G. Mayo, Lieuts. Frank R. King, Joel W. Bunkley, Alger H. Dresel, Asst. Paymr. Arthur H. Mayo, Ensigns Paul Cassard and W. D. Bungert.

Mrs. T. P. Hall and her daughters, Mrs. R. J. C. Irvine, widow of the late Colonel Irvine, and Mrs. F. W. Fuger, wife of Major Fuger, are building handsome residences on the estate of the late Mr. T. P. Hall at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., on the shores of Lake St. Claire. Major Fuger has been superintending the construction of these buildings since last spring. He and his family are occupying the old homestead until the completion of their new home, when the old homestead will be torn down or moved away. They expect their new home to be ready for occupancy early this coming summer. Among the handsome residences recently completed at Grosse Pointe Farms are the magnificent homes of Hon. Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy, and Russell A. Alger, son of the late Secretary of War.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner on Thanksgiving night in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus S. Bratton, new arrivals in the regiment. The colors predominating at this charming affair were red, green and white. In the center of the table was a tall silver basket filled with white chrysanthemums and ferns. Quantities of ferns tied with gaudy bows of white maline covered the chandeliers and were twisted about the standards of the silver candlesticks. Blushing kewpie brides in tulle veils ornamented the place cards, while at each lady's place was found a dainty corsage bouquet of forget-me-nots and ferns tied with white maline, also red snappers. Covers were laid for twelve: Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus S. Bratton, Major and Mrs. Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. George L. Baker and Capt. and Mrs. Ruttencutter and Major Penn.

There was an impressive and inspiring farewell service held in the Presbyterian Church in Vancouver, Washington, Dec. 13, 1914, to honor the work, and bless the going of Chaplain and Mrs. James Ossewaarde, U.S.A., who left for California Dec. 14. The ministerial association had charge and rendered the program. The ministers of Vancouver passed resolutions expressing their deepest regrets at the removal of Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde from their midst, and their most heartfelt appreciation of the sterling Christian character of the Chaplain both as a man and a minister. "As a member of the Vancouver Ministerial Association," said the resolution, in part, "he has taken the keenest interest in all our civic and church life, has given his services most graciously and unstintingly to every church and mission in the city, winning for himself the splendid title of the three B's—Big—Broad—Brotherly." Chaplain Ossewaarde goes to Alcatraz Island, the Federal Military Prison in the bay of San Francisco, Cal. Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde have been with the 21st Infantry for twelve years. "They are of noble Christian type and splendid character," says the Clarke County, Wash., Sun. They leave with the best wishes of the soldiers and citizens of old Vancouver.

Dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 16 included Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells and Pay Insp. and Mrs. E. Bonaffon.

Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, who has been spending the past few weeks in New York with Lieutenant Commander Palmer, U.S.N., has returned to Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Andrews, 2d U.S. Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., announce the birth of a daughter, Josephine Andrews, on Dec. 21, 1914.

Lieut. Charles D. Barrett, U.S.M.C., is spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, at her Duke street residence, Alexandria, Va.

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fauntleroy, of Fort Monroe, Va., have been registered at the Willard, Washington, during the past week.

Mrs. Horace G. Macfarland, wife of Lieutenant Commander Macfarland, U.S.N., has sent out cards for two teas on Dec. 28 and 29 at her apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington.

Mr. Edward Breck, field secretary of the Navy League of the United States, will give a lantern slide lecture before the New York Naval Militia on the "Granite State," New York city, on the evening of Dec. 30.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy and Mme. Golejenski and Rear Admiral O'Neil were among the dinner guests of Mrs. John B. Henderson in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 18.

Miss Dorothy Anderson, who is spending the winter in New York, where she is studying art, has joined her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, in Washington, for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Rush Fay are also in Washington, D.C., for several weeks.

Comdr. and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., on Dec. 20, in compliment to Comdr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg, when their other guests included Mrs. Clara Kyle Crank, Comdr. Robert K. Crank, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. William S. Sims and Lieut. Comdr. Edward Constein, U.S.N.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Pritchett, of New York, entertained at dinner in New York on Dec. 22 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, of the Army. Dr. Pritchett is president of the Carnegie Fund for the Foundation of Teaching, and was formerly president of the Boston School of Technology. He has two sons in the Service, Lieuts. H. H. and T. E. Pritchett.

Gunner Theodore Cramp, Wester, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Wester were guests at the Emerson, Baltimore, Md., for a few days last week before taking an apartment at the Lorraine, 1600 Eutaw place, where they will spend the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Wester have been spending the late fall and early winter at their bungalow, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Among visitors in New York this week were Col. and Mrs. George F. Landers, Majors Edward M. Shinkle, Wilson T. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, Capt. James S. Fox, Charles D. Herron, Lieuts. R. E. Lee, David H. Cowles, Creswell Garlington, Charles C. Griffith, C. B. Meyer, F. G. Dillman, R. E. M. Goodrick, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Lieuts. Roland M. Comfort, James L. Underhill, Isaac C. Johnson, U.S.N., and Lieut. P. H. Brereton, U.S.M.C.; all at the Hotel Astor.

"Disdaining flying bullets," says the El Paso (Texas) Herald of Dec. 18, "Major George H. Crabtree, Med. Corps, U.S.A., attached to the 9th Cavalry, played tennis at Naco, Ariz., with another Army officer, name not learned, for two hours one afternoon. Major Crabtree is one of the most inveterate tennis players of the Douglas Country Club. The tennis court at Naco is in one of the most exposed places. It is located where the 10th Cavalry camp used to be before it was moved a mile back from the line for sake of greater safety."

Mrs. Charles M. Drake and her daughter, Mrs. Adelbert Althouse, wife of Commander Althouse, U.S.N., gave a delightful tea dance at Rauscher's in Washington on Dec. 21 to introduce Miss Dorothy Drake to Washington society. The ballroom suite at Rauscher's was decorated with Christmas greens and flowers. Mrs. Drake wore a handsome gown of black tulle and jet. Mrs. Althouse wore gold brocade, and the debutante was charming in white satin and tulle, with an armful of pink roses. Mrs. O. H. Tittman, Mrs. Watt, wife of Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, and Mrs. Love, wife of Capt. James M. Love, jr., U.S.A., presided at the tea table. Others assisting were Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N.; Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Miss Mary Wheeler Vest, Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N.; Miss Pauline Stone and Miss Adeline Pendleton, daughter of Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, U.S.A.

A reception and luncheon at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., was given by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, President of the College, and his daughter at the Admiral's residence in honor of the graduating officers who have completed the long course. It was also a farewell to some of the College staff. Capt. William B. Fletcher and Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg go to the Asiatic Station; Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye and Paymaster General Thomas J. Cowie, of the staff, were among those present. Capt. William McC. Little, a member of the staff for many years, was absent because of serious illness. Capt. Thomas Snowden, Spencer S. Wood, Marbury Johnston, John D. McDonald and Edward H. Durrell; Comdrs. George W. Laws, Robert K. Crank and Arthur G. Kavanagh, and Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein comprised the graduating class. Among the members of the new class are Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, Edward Simpson, William L. Howard, Herman O. Stickney, Comdrs. William Evans, William S. Turpin. Attending the reception were Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McRae Winslow, Comdr. and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg, Mrs. Taylor, Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Laws, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward H. Watson, Paymaster General and Mrs. Thomas J. Cowie, Rear Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, Capt. and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Miss Fechteler, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Snowden, Capt. and Mrs. Spencer S. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. William L. Howard, Capt. Edward H. Durrell, Miss Doris Durrell, Capt. John D. McDonald, Capt. Marbury Johnston, Major and Mrs. George C. Thorpe, Comdr. Robert K. Crank, Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry E. Yarnell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William R. White, Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein, Lieut. and Mrs. William D. Puleston and Lieut. and Mrs. Gaston D. Puleston.

Mrs. John H. Gibbons, wife of Captain Gibbons, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on Dec. 18.

Lieut. Charles A. E. King, U.S.M.C., and his mother, Mrs. C. A. E. King, are registered at the Richmond, Washington.

A son, Edward Clinton McGehee, jr., was born to Ensign and Mrs. E. C. McGehee, U.S.N., at Ruston, La., Dec. 21, 1914.

A son, James Rainier Weaver, was born at Manila Oct. 20, 1914, to Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, 8th U.S. Inf. (now 9th), and Mrs. Weaver.

Miss Nina Cameron, who has been visiting at West Point, N.Y., has joined her parents, Major and Mrs. George H. Cameron, in Washington.

Chaplain Hugh M. T. Pearce, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Virginia, is spending a month's leave visiting his father, Mr. James Pearce, at his home in Yonkers, N.Y.

Ensign Hamilton Harlow, U.S.N., is visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Harlow, at their apartment at Wendell Mansions, Washington, for over the Christmas holidays.

Ensign J. T. Mathews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mathews and Miss Caro Bradham, sister of Mrs. Mathews, have left Norfolk for Manning, S.C., to spend the Christmas holidays with their parents.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield will spend the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Butler, 812 Cumberland street, Little Rock, Ark., Captain Whitfield having gone with his regiment to Naco, Ariz.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and Mrs. Goethals arrived in New York on the Panama Dec. 23, and were at the Hotel Astor until the following day, when they left for Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Henry Romeyn and Miss Romeyn are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Annesley Romeyn at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Mrs. Romeyn will remain until March 1, but Miss Romeyn will return to Washington in January.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, U.S.A., of East Chester road, New Rochelle, N.Y., is a member of the national committee which has been organized in this country to obtain money for the relief of physicians and their families who are destitute in Belgium.

Chief Engineer and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., will give a reception at their residence, 185 Prince George street, Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 2, to introduce their granddaughter, Miss Julia Hall. The engagement of Miss Agnes Hall to Ensign Alfred Tawresy was announced this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunn, of Washington, D.C., are in New York at the Hotel Astor to pass the Christmas holidays with their son, Ensign Arthur W. Dunn, jr., attached to the U.S.S. Arkansas, which is now at the navy yard, Brooklyn, and scheduled to leave Jan. 10 for Guantanamo, Cuba, for duty there.

Among those who will take part in the vaudeville performance to be given at the "Playhouse" in Washington on Jan. 2 for the benefit of the Belgian relief fund are Miss Dora Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Miss Francis Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George M. Sternberg gave a dinner of twelve covers in Washington on Dec. 22, when their guests included Representative and Mrs. Clarence B. Miller, the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann, the Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Henry P. McCain and Major and Mrs. Charles W. Kutz.

Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday, 22d U.S. Inf., was severely injured, and Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., Sig. Corps, was shaken up and the biplane in which they were competing for the Mackay trophy in the scouting contest was wrecked near Oceanside, Cal., Dec. 23. Lieutenant Holliday's biplane was second over Seaside at an altitude of 2,500 feet when the engine "went dead." It was caught in a violent cross-current and hurled to the ground.

The Officers' Club of Governors Island, N.Y., on the evening of Dec. 18 gave a brilliant reception and dance in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood. That evening Capt. James A. Moss, 29th Inf., entertained Gen. and Mrs. Wood at dinner, his other guests being Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mrs. William Wallace, jr., Miss Gamble, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Col. William E. Horton, Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton and Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Hanna.

A cable from Paris to the New York Herald reports that Lieut. Bernard L. Smith, U.S.N., and Lieut. John C. Latham, U.S.N., assistants at the American Embassy at Paris, were severely bruised as a result of an automobile accident which occurred in the south of France. The automobile in which they were riding turned over and both officers were caught under it. Lieutenant Latham sustained a deep scalp wound and was taken to the American Hospital. Their condition is not considered as serious.

Many Army and Navy men and their wives were at the Hotel Astor the past week en route to visit friends and relations for the Christmas holidays, among whom were Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur S. Dysart, U.S.N., Major Wilson T. Davidson, U.S.A., Capt. Charles D. Herron, Lieut. Robert E. M. Goodrick, U.S.A., Surg. Ellsworth Davis, U.S.N., Lieut. P. H. Brereton, U.S.R.C.S., Lieut. James L. Underhill, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Isaac C. Johnson, Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, U.S.N., Ensigns George F. Neiley, H. T. Settle and Arthur W. Dunn, jr., U.S.N.

Mrs. William K. Van Reypen, wife of Surgeon General Van Reypen, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon in Washington on Dec. 17 in compliment to Miss Mary Lord Andrews, one of the season's debutantes. Her other guests were Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, U.S.N.; Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason; Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N.; Miss Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph Hemphill; Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N.; Miss Mary Webb, Miss Katharine Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N.; Miss Katharine Dorst, daughter of Col. Joseph H. Dorst, U.S.A., of Warrenton, Va.; Miss Birney and Miss Julia Brice.

Another debutante from the Navy set was presented to Washington society on Dec. 17 at Rauscher's, when Miss Pauline Kindelberger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Kindelberger and granddaughter of Rear Admiral David Kindelberger, U.S.N., made her bow. Mrs. Kindelberger, who received with her daughter, wore a gown of white satin combined with mauve chiffon, and wore a corsage bouquet of mauve orchids. The debutante's gown was of ivory tinted satin, with ruffles of lace and

tulle and a deep girdle of pale pink satin. She carried an armful of pink roses and lilies of the valley. The ballrooms were attractively decorated with palms, ferns and the numerous bouquets sent the debutante. Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. James Mitchell, Mrs. W. J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane presided at the tea table. Others assisting were Miss Francis Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams; Miss Beatrice Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover; Miss Pocahontas Butler, Miss Julia Whiting, Miss Rebekah Wilmer, Miss Frances Moore, Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Capt. Henry B. Wilson, and Miss Elizabeth Hamilton.

Major Theodore Low, U.S.M.C., retired, and Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N., were hosts on Dec. 17 at the third of a series of dinners which are being given at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., during the season by a group of members. The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Robert C. Ransdell, U.S.N., chaperoned the party. The other guests were the Misses Clover, daughters of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N.; Miss Louise Bayne, Miss Ruth Bliss, Miss Edith Gracie, Miss Ethel MacMurray, daughter of the late Capt. Junius Wilson MacMurray, U.S.A.; Miss Pauline Stone, Miss Mary Webb, Miss Bryan, Miss Smith, Miss Horny, Miss Birney, Miss Stevens, Miss Katharine Du Bose, daughter of Med. Dir. William R. Du Bose, U.S.N., and Miss Mersman, Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., Lieut. C. B. Matthews, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enocks, U.S.N., Lieut. George W. Steele, jr., U.S.N., Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N., Lieut. Adolphus Staton, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Hollis T. Winstom, U.S.N., Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., Capt. James C. Breckinridge, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Edward J. Foy, U.S.N., Lieut. Leigh Noyes, U.S.N., Lieutenant Weaver, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Lee, U.S.N.

Mrs. Dorothy Moore Tremble and Capt. James M. Fulton, 20th U.S. Coast Art., were quietly married in Christ Church, Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 19, 1914. The only witnesses to the ceremony were Miss Fulton, sister of the groom, Col. and Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Tremble's two children. After the wedding Capt. and Mrs. Fulton entertained very informally at luncheon.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

### THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

This week is characterized by the continuation of the offensive by the Allies, with counter attacks by the Germans. These counter attacks may be called defensive-offensive, as they are offensive moves for the purpose of defending the original line, their object being to regain or to prevent local losses. At no place reported upon does the Germans' offensive appear to be with a view to a further advance at the present time, unless possibly in the Argonne Forest, where the Germans have continued the attempt to advance their trenches by the slow process of sapping and mining. But even here the French have taken the offensive and have kept the Germans busy trying to hold their own. The French have made more assaults, and more violent ones, this week than last. They have continued the bombardment by heavy artillery along the center of the line.

The reports of the fighting for the past week all pertain to the western wing and center, while there is practically a complete silence on the parts of both Germany and France as to what may be taking place south of Verdun, in the Vosges and in Alsace. The German press about a week ago was expecting developments in this region and a possible French attack from the direction of Toul.

On their extreme left flank the Allies have been taking a vigorous offensive in the vicinity of Neuport. With the aid of the guns of the British navy they advanced along the coast and captured Lombaertzyde, about three miles northeast of Neuport on the road to Westende. This position they prepared for defense, and also the captured positions at St. Georges, four miles southeast of Neuport, and at Kortekker Inn, two miles northeast of Dixmude. The Allies have held these positions and claim slight gains in advance of them.

An unofficial report from London dated Dec. 21 states that the Germans have evacuated Dixmude. At Antwerp the British troops made slight advances on Dec. 18.

Fighting has taken place in the vicinity of Bixschotte (about five miles southwest from Dixmude) on Dec. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 22, with the French claiming slight advances.

About four miles southeast from Ypres the Allies have organized a captured position west of Gheluvelt (on the Ypres-Menin road). On Dec. 18 they repulsed counter-attacks against this position.

The fighting in the vicinity of La Bassee has been very severe during the past week. The English and Indian troops are operating in this section, and they and the Germans have been see-sawing back and forth fighting for the line from Richebourg-l'Avoué to Givenchy-les-La Bassee. Givenchy is about a mile or two west of La Bassee, and Richebourg is about four miles to the north of Givenchy. It appears that the Allies attacked in this vicinity on Dec. 18, 19 and 20, finally capturing the outer trenches of the Germans. On Dec. 21 the Germans recaptured parts of these lines and repelled a severe attack against Givenchy on Dec. 22 by the English and French. At Richebourg the Allies were in possession of the trenches. On Dec. 23 the positions were reversed; the Allies claim to have recaptured Givenchy and the Germans to have regained Richebourg.

In the vicinity of Arras and Albert the Allies have also continued the offensive and have made gains at these places. Near Lihous, northwest of Peronne, Chaulnes, Roye and Noyon fighting has been going on, the Germans making counter-offensive moves. The Allies claim to have checked the German offensive on Dec. 21. The salient at Roye is the nearest part of the German line to Paris and on one of the main lines of approach, so it is to be expected that the Germans will fight desperately to hold their positions here and that the Allies will continue their attacks from Arras and Albert toward Cambrai and toward St. Quentin with a view to getting in rear of the troops in the salient.

In the Aisne region there have been no assaults reported, but during the entire week the Allies have kept up a bombardment with their heavy artillery, which they say has gained a "distinct" advantage. The fighting near Rheims seems to have been confined to the artillery.

On Dec. 21, 22 and 23 the Allies assumed the offensive near Prosnes (fifteen miles southeast of Rheims), near Souain, and at Perthes (near St. Menesbould) the French

claim "perceptible" advances, which the German report accedes indirectly by claiming to have "partly" repelled these attacks.

In the Argonne forest both sides claim to have made progress. The Germans have captured the hill, Le Four de Paris, while the French have mined and captured a trench in the Grurie forest.

It is interesting to note how in this section the use of siege methods is resorted to in saps and mining and counter-mining. The hostile trenches are very close together in this region, and the progress made by either side will necessarily be slow.

In the section from Varennes to the northwest and north of Verdun the Allies kept up a fire from their heavy artillery for several days, and then on Dec. 21 and Dec. 22 advanced to the attack in the vicinity of Varennes, northwest of Verdun and on the right bank of the Meuse north of Verdun.

There are no reports from the St. Mihiel, Vosges and Alsace regions.

Summing up the reports of the past week, we see that the Allies have assumed a vigorous offensive along the entire left wing from the sea to Roye. In the salient the Germans have been active. Along the Aisne the Allies have been carrying on a bombardment with their heavy artillery. In the Champagne region, the Argonne Forest and north of Verdun the French have assumed the offensive following bombardments by heavy artillery. The French have made gains along most of the front, but most of these gains are to be measured in yards rather than miles. The actions of last week seem to point to a general feeling out of the entire German line with a double view of testing their strength and of holding them in their places while a large body of troops can be massed for the attack along the selected route.

An advance by the French north of Verdun toward Montmedy, Sedan and Metz would seriously threaten the line of communications of the German western army with Metz and Luxemburg.

It is reported that the Germans are now throwing into Flanders heavy reinforcements drawn from the armies in Poland. So it can be expected that the present campaign will show some interesting developments in the next week or ten days.

### THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The reports in this section have been vague and conflicting, so that the numbers and position of the forces cannot be stated with any degree of reliability, but out of the chaos of these reports certain salient features can be found. In last week's issue mention was made of the retreat of the German army from Ciechanow and Przasnysz toward Mlawa and Soldau. This army seems to have been pursued by the Russians in force and to have been driven back to the line Neidenburg-Soldau-Lautenburg within the borders of East Prussia. This same Russian army seems to be stretched out to Dobrzyn, on the right bank of the Vistula, about ten miles west of Plock. Here at Dobrzyn the Russian scouts discovered an attempt of the Germans to throw a pontoon bridge across the Vistula in order to establish communications with the right bank. This effort was frustrated by the Russian artillery and the bridge material was captured.

The Russians claim that this North Vistula army is in force, and it seems not improbable that the Grand Duke Nicholas has allowed his line in front of Warsaw to be weakened in order to strengthen this force for an offensive move against the Thorn-Soldau front. This position on the right or north bank of the Vistula is also well to the rear of General von Hindenburg's army along the Bzura. At the present time the Vistula offers a good protection to the left flank of this German army, for the Vistula is probably almost impassable at this time. It is over a half-mile wide and probably is now filled with floating ice, but not yet frozen over sufficiently for safe passage. However, when it does freeze over the Russians on the right bank will be in a very threatening position.

South of the Vistula the German army, by concentrating its strength on its left flank near the Vistula River, was able to drive the Russians across the Bzura River and to capture Lowicz on Dec. 18. Although the Germans reported a great victory, the Russians with the aid of their artillery were able to withdraw to a new position along the right bank of the Bzura River on the line Vistula River-Sochaczew-Skierniewice-Rawa. The bridges over the Bzura were destroyed. Some German troops that followed across on a burnt bridge were practically annihilated, according to the Russian report. However, the Germans a few days later forced the passage at Sochaczew and at Skierniewice. It would seem that the Russians would permit the Germans to advance even to the forts of Warsaw and to the Vistula River above Warsaw, rather than to give up the offensive in East Prussia and against Cracow.

In South Poland the Russians, to meet the advancing Austrian troops, took position along the Nida River in vicinity of Pinczow, south of Kielce. On Dec. 18 the Austrians were successful in crossing the river at this place, but were later thrown back. On Dec. 22 the Austrians were active at Miechow and Andrejew, twenty miles northeast of Miechow. The Austrians are in force in this vicinity, but their reports concede that the Russians have checked their advance. To the northwest of the Russian line along the Nida River is reported a strong force of Russians on the Pilica River, about twenty miles southeast of Piotrkow. Between these two Russian forces are several divisions of German cavalry.

In Galicia the Austrians in force emerged from the Dukla and Lupkow Passes. On Dec. 19 the Austrians were fighting at Krosno and on the line Sonok-Lisko. The garrison at Przemyśl made a sortie to the southeast in an attempt to break through and join the Austrian army on the Sanok-Lisko line. The Russians appear, however, to have been successful in driving the garrison back to Przemyśl and in defeating the Austrians along the battle front.

The Russians and Austrians are also in contact along the River Biala near Tuchow and along the Donajec River in the Tarnow region.

It is reported that the Servians and Montenegrins have formed a junction near Vishegrad for a second advance on Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

On Dec. 22 the allied fleet bombarded Kilid Bahr, near the southern end of the Dardanelles.

"Notes of the War" appear on page 536.

The basketball games for the First Division Championship will be played as in former years at the Brooklyn Navy Y.M.C.A. under the supervision of Physical Director Osborne. The official schedule is as follows: Monday, Jan. 4, at 7 p.m., Florida vs. Wyoming; Utah vs. New York; Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 3 p.m., Arkansas vs. Utah, Wyoming vs. New York; Wednesday, Jan. 6, at

7 p.m., New York vs. Florida, Utah vs. Wyoming; Thursday, Jan. 7, at 3 p.m., New York vs. Arkansas, Utah vs. Florida; Friday, Jan. 8, at 3 p.m., Arkansas vs. Florida; Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 p.m., Wyoming vs. Arkansas.

Admiral von Tirpitz, of the German navy, is quoted by Karl H. Von Wiegand in the Evening Sun of New York in its issue of Dec. 22, 1914, with having plans to sink all the enemy's merchant ships by submarines, and is reported as saying: "England wants to starve us. We can play the same game. We can bottle her up and torpedo every English or allies ship which nears any harbor in Great Britain, thereby cutting off large supplies." The Admiral also is quoted as saying that in executing this elaborate scheme a complete chain of submarines will be stationed around the British Isles. This is indeed a very novel fairy tale, but one that we feel safe in saying is beyond realization. We do not know whether Admiral von Tirpitz has been correctly quoted or not, but if he has he might well have explained how he expects it will be so easy to sink by submarines "every" merchant vessel of the enemy when it nears shore. If German submarines and other warships have had to remain passively inactive for over four months while hundreds of British transports were carrying thousands of troops on the short run from England to France, and only a short distance from the German navy base, without the loss of a ship or man, and also from long distances abroad and not one attack made, how is this new scheme of sinking merchant ships and starving the British Isles to succeed? Such ships can be guarded by warships entering and leaving port, if necessary, just the same as troopships. Then, again, the Admiral will have to have a mighty fleet of submarines to form an iron ring around the British Isles, not to mention those he intends to have on the warpath, it is understood, to destroy French ships. Thus far in the war the German submarines have only sunk six British ships, and two of these met their fate only through their merciful act in stopping to save drowning comrades whose vessel was torpedoed by a submarine. Since the warships have kept moving the submarine has had little chance to get in its work. When the Admiral can sink the major portion of the British navy, and next destroy the French navy, he will then have a regular picnic starving the British Isles.

Second Lieut. Donald S. Root, of the Philippine Constabulary, has been awarded a medal for valor for gallantry in action against a band of Moro outlaws led by Rajamuda Randi, near Mamaya Peak, Lanao, on Dec. 15, 1913. A mixed command of Constabulary and Scouts, accompanied by Lieutenant Root, left Tamparan, Lanao, on Dec. 13, 1913, for operation against certain bands of hostile Moros under Rajamuda Randi. About 2 p.m. on the 15th the column encountered Randi's band numbering about sixty in a dense jungle on Mamaya Peak, Lanao, and forthwith attacked it. On the first volley by the outlaws Lieutenant Root received a serious gunshot wound in his left side. Notwithstanding this he continued to advance until weakened by loss of blood, when he supported himself against a tree and continued to fire upon the enemy and direct the movements of his men until he fell unconscious. "The fortitude and courage thus shown by Lieutenant Root," says Acting Chief of Constabulary Wallace C. Taylor, under date of Oct. 31, 1914, "inspired those under his command to greater efforts and contributed materially to the success of the attack. The Chief, District of Mindanao, is designated to present the medal of valor on behalf of the Constabulary."

Company G, 29th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., issued a pretty menu card for Christmas Day. The commissioned officers of the company and leading non-coms. are the following: 1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, U.S. Inf., commanding, 1st Sergt. William M. Lewis, Q.M. and Mess Sergt. Elmer E. Cooley, Sergts. Forest B. Lloyd, Lansing Shewfelt, John Gray and Joseph C. Deuel. The following is the menu: Celery, olives, pickles; oyster soup, oyster crackers; young New York turkey, cranberry sauce, oyster dressing, chestnut dressing; roast loin young pork, apple sauce, giblet gravy; baked sweet potatoes, early June peas, mashed potatoes, sweet corn, lettuce salad; mince pies, pumpkin pies, ribbon cake, fruit cake, marble cake; grapes, assorted nuts, oranges, bannans, apples, candies; coffee, sweet cider, Elbert's Wiener; bread, butter, cigars.

Mrs. L. M. Maus, of Governors Island, arranged an entertainment for the military prisoners in old Castle William on Tuesday evening of this week, which was greatly enjoyed by the men. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Firth Wood, of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, who are gifted elocutionists, told a number of amusing stories to the men. Ice cream and cake were served. Capt. K. T. Smith, 29th Inf., commandant of the military prison, who takes a great interest in the prisoners, has made many improvements since his assignment as prison officer. The disciplinary company at Governors Island, is regarded as one of the best in the Service. The men are also interested in a weekly Bible class which has been organized for them.

The fourth annual Army and Navy field meet at San Francisco, Cal., will be held at the grounds of Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. The date for this meet has been set as July 12-14, 1915. Any member of the Army or Navy is eligible to compete in any of the field or track events and all who expect to be present in San Francisco at this time are urged to train for this coming event. Further particulars may be had from Mr. Wilson, the Y.M.C.A. secretary at the Presidio of San Francisco, who has conducted all these field meets in past years with great and increasing success.

We have received a very pretty Christmas menu from the 54th Company (Mine), Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. The commissioned officers of the company are: Capt. Terence E. Murphy, commanding; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., and 2d Lieut. Robert W. Clark, jr., C.A.C., on duty with company. The head non-coms. are 1st Sergt. William A. Clark and Q.M. and Mess Sergt. Timothy J. Driscoll. The menu follows: Oyster soup; olives, celery, sweet pickles; beef tongue spiced; roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, baked

sweet potatoes, French peas, sweet corn; mince pie, pumpkin pie, chocolate layer cake, fruit cake; nuts, candies, oranges, apples, bananas; chocolate; cigars and cigarettes. The records made by the company at mine practice during the years 1913 and 1914 were 100% and 92½%, respectively. At gun practice held at Sandy Hook in August, 1914, fifty-one hits were made out of a possible eighty at a mean corrected range of 2,550 yards. This score will probably give the company first place for 3-inch rapid fire gun practice. At the last quarterly assembly the company took second place in the coast defense, putting Fort Wadsworth in second place in the line of forts in this command.

John Hays Hammond, jr., according to report from Gloucester, Mass., has invented a powerful projectile, for which, he says, several of the belligerent countries have made bids. According to the description given, the projectile contains an aluminothermic mixture, which, five seconds after the projectile leaves a siege gun, turns the steel contents into a white hot mixture of 5,400 degrees Fahrenheit, and, when the projectile strikes, the liquid will set fire to whatever inflammable material it encounters. To prevent extinguishing of the fire there is also in the projectile a separate chamber walling in hydrocyanic acid, whose deadly fumes will discourage efforts to approach the vicinity in which the projectile explodes. Mr. Hammond said the United States Government is experimenting with the projectile at Sandy Hook.

The Babcock and Wilcox Company has recently received orders for boilers for the battleship Mississippi, the gunboat Maumee and the revenue cutters Ossippi, Cherokee and Windom; and for oil-burning apparatus for the Cherokee and the battleship Pennsylvania. The latter order includes 160 mechanical atomizers of the Peabody design. The recently reported sinking of the S.S. Dirigo, off Cape Spencer, recalls the fact that this vessel was one of the first operating in Pacific coast waters to be fitted with a Babcock and Wilcox marine boiler. This was in 1897. Since that time some eighty ships on the coast have been equipped with these boilers.

Capt. William F. Fullam, U.S.N., took his examination at the War College, Newport, R.I., Dec. 22, for promotion to the rank of rear admiral. The board of examiners consisted of Rear Admirals Austin M. Knight, Cameron McR. Winslow and Nathaniel R. Usher, and Comdr. Edward H. Watson, with Surg. John B. Kaufman as medical examiner.

A Berlin, via London, despatch Dec. 21 reports the arrival of Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Major D. E. Aultman, Major Clarence C. Williams, Capt. Wilson B. Burt, Capt. Samuel G. Shurtle and Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, U.S.A., from Washington by way of Munich.

The annual meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association of America will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., Wednesday night, Jan. 13, at 8:30 o'clock. In addition to the election of the officers, matters of important bearing on the promotion of rifle practice will be considered.

The annual meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society will be held at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city, Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 11 a.m. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

It is understood that 1st Lieut. S. C. Leasure, 7th Inf., is to be detailed as military instructor at Rutgers College, New Jersey. The college authorities have made a request for him, and it is thought that he will accept.

Q.M. Sergt. James F. Crosson, Q.M. Corps, stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., was formerly known as James C. Norris. Upon re-enlistment he obtained proper authority to have his name changed to Crosson.

## THE ARMY.

S.O., DEC. 23, 1914, WAR DEPT.  
Leave two months, upon his relief from present duties, to 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C.  
Capt. Richard Park, C.E., in addition to other duties, report to Commanding General, Western Department, for duty as assistant to the engineer of department.  
Col. George W. McVey, Inf., appointed director of National Rifle Association, vice Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., relieved.

First Lieut. Verner Bell, 1st Cav., placed on list detached officers, and 1st Lieut. Albert B. Dockery, Cav., removed Dec. 23. Lieutenant Dockery is assigned to 10th Cavalry Dec. 24. He is relieved from duty with Militia Feb. 28.

Leave one month to Col. George T. Bartlett, C.A.C. The orders of Dec. 11, War D., announcing the acceptance of resignation of 1st Lieut. Rufus F. Maddux, C.A.C., is revoked. His resignation has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 15, 1915, and leave is granted him to that date.

The following officers, now unassigned, are assigned to regiments: Capt. Charles H. Boice to the 9th Cavalry; Capt. Miles R. Hilgard to 14th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer to 26th Infantry; 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull to 23d Infantry; 2d Lieut. James A. McGrath to 26th Infantry. First Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 8th Inf., assigned to 26th Infantry, Jan. 1, 1915, will be assigned to company upon arrival in United States and upon expiration of any leave granted.

First Lieut. John V. Spring, jr., 7th Cav., assigned to 9th Cavalry, Jan. 1, will be assigned to a troop upon arrival in United States and on expiration of any leave granted.

### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 19, 1914.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston to be major general.  
Col. Henry A. Greene to be brigadier general.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from Nov. 6, 1914: Albert T. Cook, Arnott K. Duncan, Delbert O. Smith and William W. van Dolsen.

Promotions in the Army.

Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler to be colonel.  
Major Kenneth Morton to be lieutenant colonel.

Chaplain.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty to be chaplain with the rank of major.

### Field Artillery Arm.

Major George Le R. Irwin to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. Richard H. McMaster to be major.  
First Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden to be first lieutenant.

### Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. George F. Landers to be colonel.  
Major Daniel W. Ketcham to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. Alfred S. Morgan to be major.  
First Lieut. William T. Carpenter to be captain.  
First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., to be captain.  
First Lieut. Thomas Duncan to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Francis H. Miles, jr., to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Harry T. Pillans to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Reginald B. Cocroft to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Elmore B. Gray to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Herbert O'Leary to be first lieutenant.

### Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst to be colonel.  
Major James H. Frier to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. Marcus B. Stokes to be major.  
Capt. John H. Parker to be major.  
First Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan to be captain.  
First Lieut. Sherman A. White to be captain.  
First Lieut. William H. Clendenin to be captain.  
First Lieut. John M. Craig to be captain.  
First Lieut. John R. Kelly to be captain.  
First Lieut. William G. Ball to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Frederick A. Barker to be first lieutenant.  
Second Lieut. Agard H. Bailey to be first lieutenant.

### Cavalry Army.

Major Willard A. Holbrook to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. William J. Glasgow to be major.  
Lieut. Col. George H. Sands to be colonel.  
Major Lewis M. Koehler to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. Frank S. Armstrong to be major.  
Capt. James G. Harbord to be major.  
First Lieut. Bruce P. Disque to be captain.  
First Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins to be captain.  
First Lieut. Robert M. Barlow to be captain.  
Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman to be colonel.  
Major Robert E. L. Michie to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. John O'Shea to be major.  
First Lieut. Walter J. Scott to be captain.

### BULLETIN 52, DEC. 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a digest of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the month of November, 1914, and of certain decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

### G.O. 61, DEC. 19, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Garrison School certificates issued for proficiency in the old edition of Field Service Regulations no longer exempt officers from examination in this subject for promotion, in view of the fact that a new Field Service Regulations has lately been issued. A certificate in this subject, therefore, issued in 1911, is no longer of value in exempting an officer from examination in that subject.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN,  
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 59, DEC. 15, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

The attention of field officers and captains of the line within the limits of this department is called to G.O. 13, War D., Feb. 27, 1914, publishing rules to govern the detail of officers at the Army War College, and to Par. 8, G.O. 128, War D., Sept. 19, 1911, concerning details to the Army School of the Line, and they are informed that Lieutenants will not be detailed to the Army School of the Line; that the special course for field officers in tactics at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is not intended as a short route to the Army War College for officers, who, as majors and captains, have elected to avoid competition with their contemporaries in the more thorough and necessarily more arduous course of the Army School of the Line and the Army Staff College; and that in the selection of students for the Army War College course preference will be given to field officers who have served two years with troops subsequently to their graduation from the Army Staff College. Letter, The A. G. O., Dec. 12, 1914.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col. Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

### G.O. 60, DEC. 16, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., having arrived at these headquarters on Dec. 10, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding.

### G.O. 17, DEC. 14, 1914, CENTRAL DEPT.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., having reported in compliance with the requirements of Par. 1, S.O. 293, War D., c.s., is assigned to duty as department adjutant, relieving Major Joseph P. Tracy, A.G.

In addition to his other duties, Colonel Heistand will perform the duties of department signal officer.

In compliance with instructions of the War Department, the attention of field officers and captains of the line within the limits of this department is called to G.O. 13, War D., Feb. 27, 1914, publishing rules to govern the detail of officers at the Army War College, and to Par. 8, G.O. 128, War D., Sept. 19, 1911, concerning details of the Army School of the Line.

### G.O. 35, DEC. 4, 1914, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

This order relates to leave of absence—officers, detached service—officers, arrival, departure and return of officers and pay accounts—officers.

G.Os. 42 and 53, series 1913, these headquarters, are rescinded.

### G.O. 76, OCT. 28, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., having reported, is announced as Acting Chief of Staff of the department.

### G.O. 77, NOV. 3, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Col. Edward Burr, C.E., having reported, is announced as department engineer, Philippine Dept., with station in Manila, relieving Major James F. McIndoe, C.E.

### G.O. 78, NOV. 9, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Capt. Robert C. Davis, 8th Inf., is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to the undersigned Dec. 1, 1914, and will proceed to Manila and report in person for duty accordingly. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

THOMAS H. BARRY, Major General, Commanding.

### G.O. 79, NOV. 10, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Co. E, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, at such time as will enable it to arrive at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, on or about Dec. 15, 1914, and there take station, relieving Co. D, 18th Inf., which, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for station.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Col. George K. Hunter, I.G., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 18, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. Frederick R. Day, I.G., due to arrive on the transport Sheridan about Oct. 28, 1914, will report to the department inspector for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (Oct. 24, P.D.)

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, due to arrive at Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, is assigned to the command of the Coast Defenses of Manila Bay and Subic Bay, with station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Oct. 30, P.D.)

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M.C., due to arrive at Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, will report to department Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Oct. 29, P.D.)

Leave seven days, effective about Dec. 21, 1914, to Pay Clerk W. T. Taber, Q.M.C. (Dec. 16, E.D.)

The following Q.M. sergeants, Q.M. Corps, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated: Joseph Schwar to Fort Crook, Neb., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Herman

Coffman, Q.M.C.; William D. Smith to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William Reuter, Q.M.C.; David J. Harney to Fort Rodman, Mass., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of New Bedford, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. Robert B. McBride, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Jan. 6, 1915. (Dec. 19, War D.)  
Capt. Frederick L. Buck, Q.M.C., now at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, having been detailed in the Q.M. Corps, effective Nov. 3, 1914, will report to the department Q.M. Manila, for duty as his assistant, with station in Manila. (Nov. 2, P.D.)

Major Joseph L. Knowlton, Q.M.C., now on duty in the office of the department Q.M., Manila, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as Q.M., relieving Major Kenney J. Hampton, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Camp Enderidge, Laguna, for duty as Q.M. (Oct. 30, P.D.)  
Major Thomas F. Dwyer, Q.M.C., due to arrive at Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, will proceed Nov. 5, 1914, to Chingwangtao, China, thence to Tientsin, China, for duty as Q.M., relieving Major Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M.C. (Oct. 30, P.D.)

Capt. James Longstreet, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in Q.M. Corps, Jan. 10, 1915, and assigned to 6th Cavalry, Jan. 11. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Jan. 29, and assigned to 23d Infantry, Jan. 30, and will join that regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Capt. George E. Stewart, Q.M.C., in addition to his other duties is assigned to duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, Q.M.C., who will comply with such orders as he may receive from the commanding general, Southern Department. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Pay Clerk Horace G. Rice, Q.M.C., now on leave, to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)  
Q.M. Sergt. Fred J. Jackson, Q.M.C., due to arrive on the transport Sherman Nov. 3, 1914, to Fort Wint, Grande Island, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Michael J. Butler, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 3, P.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph C. Taylor, Q.M.C., due to arrive on the transport Sherman Nov. 3, 1914, will be sent for duty to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Thomas G. McGuire, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Manila. (Nov. 3, P.D.)  
Sergt. Edward Borener, Q.M.C., Camp McGrath, Batangas, will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Sergt. William L. Atwell, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Camp McGrath for duty. (Nov. 3, P.D.)

Sergt. Laurence C. Barrett, Q.M.C., Fort Douglas, Utah, will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty as clerk. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter Board, Q.M.C., now at Rochester, Pa., will report to the C.O., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John S. Weadon, Q.M.C., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty in Philippines. (Dec. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 298, War D., Dec. 18, 1914, as relates to Q.M. Sergts. William D. Smith and William Reuter, Q.M.C., and Par. 20 of the same order relating to these sergeants, are revoked. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William D. Smith, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin Lafferty, Q.M.C., Lafferty upon relief will be sent to Fort Apache, Ariz., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. William Reuter, Q.M.C. Sergeant Reuter upon relief will be sent to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Hedman Coffman, Q.M.C., Fort Crook, Neb., upon relief by Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Schwar, Q.M.C., will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Maurice O'Connor, Q.M.C. Sergeant O'Connor upon relief will be sent to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Robert C. White, Q.M.C., Fort Rodman, Mass., to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William Reuter, Q.M.C., Fort Apache, Ariz., upon relief by Q.M. Sergt. William D. Smith, Q.M.C., will be sent to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Timothy O'Donovan, Q.M.C., Fort Williams, Maine, to Manila on transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Donohue, Q.M.C., now at Fort McDowell, Cal., is assigned to temporary duty at that depot. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Lowe, Q.M.C., Fort Clark, Texas, will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Sergt. Max Heisig, Q.M.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., to Schofield Barracks, H.T., for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. George B. Foster, jr., M.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Manila, Department Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 23, P.D.)

Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C., will report to the C.O., Department Hospital, for duty. (Oct. 24, P.D.)  
Leave fifteen days, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., is extended two months. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Capt. Robert M. Culler from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport from Manila, about March 15, 1915, will proceed on that transport to San Francisco for further orders.

Capt. Charles C. Demmer from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport from Manila about April 15, 1915, will proceed to San Francisco and report for further orders.

First Lieut. Clarence R. Bell from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport from that place about April 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty.

First Lieut. Raymond W. Bliss from duty at Fort Apache, Ariz., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport from that place about May 5, 1915, for Honolulu for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

The following medical officers, due to arrive in Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, are assigned as follows: Major Jay Ralph Shook, M.C., to Regan Barracks, Albany, 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Scott, M.C., to Fort Snelling, 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, 1st Lieut. Philip B. Connolly, M.C., to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, 1st Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, M.C., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, 1st Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, 1st Lieut. Henry F. Phillips, M.C., to Army Transport Service, with station in Manila. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

Capt. William H. Thearle, M.C., from duty at Regan Barracks, Albany, to Manila for duty. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

First Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet Jan. 11, 1915, at the places designated, for conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—Major Peter C. Field and Capt. Charles T. King.

At Fort Snelling, Minn.—Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith.

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole and William L. Hart.

At Empire, Canal Zone—Major Samuel M. Waterhouse and Capt. Harry G. Ford.

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio—Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox and Capt. Craig R. Snyder.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.—Capt. George H. Scott and Charles W. Haverkamp.

At Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Major Charles A. Ragan.

At Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Capt. James D. Fife and Howard H. Bailey.

At Fort Rosecrans, Cal.—Capt. Fred W. Palmer.

At Evacuation Hospital No. 1 (Galveston, Texas)—Major Albert E. Truby and Capt. Clarence H. Connor.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Major James M. Kennedy and Capt. William A. Wickline.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Clarke and Capt. John B. H. Waring.

At Fort Porter, N.Y.—Major Raymond F. Metcalfe.

At Chicago, Ill.—Capt. Will L. Pyle.

At Fort Thomas, Ky.—Major Ernest L. Ruffner.  
At Washington, D.C.—Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr.  
At Fort Banks, Mass.—Major Herbert G. Shaw and Major James F. Hall.

At Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco—Major Roger Brooke, Capt. Samuel J. Morris and James I. Mabce. (Dec. 21, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C. (Dec. 16, E.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Charles J. McDewitt, M.R.C., of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 17, 1914. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Allen J. Jervay, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., during the absence of Capt. George F. Juene-mann, M.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Walter Gelhorn, M.R.C., of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 18, 1914. (Dec. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph J. Bell, M.R.C., from duty at Nogales, Ariz., about Jan. 1, 1915, to home and from active duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. William D. Petit, M.R.C., to active duty about Jan. 1, 1915, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C., upon arrival in the United States from the Canal Zone will proceed to Fort Wadsworth for duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar J. Farrow, M.R.C., from further duty in the Southern Department, and upon the expiration of his present leave will report for duty at his proper station, Fort Morgan, Ala. He will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about March 5, 1915, for the Philippines, as heretofore ordered. (Dec. 22, War D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Par. 3, S.O. 287, War D., Dec. 5, 1914, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. McKenzie, H.C., is revoked. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The following sergeants of the Hospital Corps, now at Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Robert D. Frame to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Frederick Gilmour to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Sergt. William M. Smith, H.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Pennsylvania and will be sent to Philadelphia. (Dec. 22, War D.)

Sergt. John H. Butler, H.C., from further duty with Militia of Tennessee, and will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with Field Hospital No. 1. (Dec. 22, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### RIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Sick leave one month to Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. Robert D. Black, C.E., due to arrive at Manila about Oct. 28, 1914, will report to C.O. 3d Battalion of Engineers, for assignment to a company and for duty as adjutant and quartermaster of that battalion. Captain Black will then proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station and duty. (Oct. 26, P.D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 18, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Carey H. Brown, C.E. (Dec. 9, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, C.E., due to arrive in this department on the transport Sheridan about Oct. 28, 1914, will proceed to and take station at Fort Hughes, Caballo Island, for duty. (Oct. 26, P.D.)

Capt. Mark Brooke, C.E., due to arrive at Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station and duty. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

First Lieuts. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes and Beverly C. Dunn, C.E., due to arrive at Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for station and duty with their companies at Fort Mills. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

Capt. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., from station at Lock 43, Ohio River, Ky., about Jan. 1, 1915, to Louisville, Ky., and take station. (Dec. 22, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Frederick J. Giachetti is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Amos A. Carter, San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, will be sent to Naco, Ariz., to report to Major John H. Rice, O.D., for temporary duty. (Dec. 19, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Frank H. Hicks, 1st Cav., of his commission has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 14, 1915. (Dec. 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 256, Oct. 30, 1914, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Charles M. Haverkamp, 1st Cav., to sail for Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1915, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail from San Francisco for Manila about March 5, 1915. (Dec. 22, War D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Leave ten days to Capt. James D. Tilford, 3d Cav. (Dec. 19, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 219, Sept. 17, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. James D. Tilford, 3d Cav., is amended so as to direct Captain Tilford when his services are no longer required in connection with the transport City of Memphis, and upon the expiration of his present leave to join regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Col. William D. Beach, 4th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, April 1, 1915, and will proceed to the United States and report to commanding general, Western Department. (Dec. 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. William H. Carter. Lieutenant Pillow will join his regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Dec. 6, H.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 18, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Frank F. Lahm, 6th Cav. (Dec. 11, 2d Div.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

##### COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, 7th Cav., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to join his regiment, now at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Nov. 5, P.D.)

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

##### COL. J. B. ERWIN, ATTACHED.

Capt. Edward Calvert and 2d Lieut. Joseph Plasmeyer, jr., 8th Cav., due to arrive on the transport Sherman about Nov. 3, 1914, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with the recruits of the 8th Cavalry at that station, pending arrival of the 8th Cavalry at that post. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

First Lieut. William D. Geary, 8th Cav., on duty with the military survey of Luzon, will proceed from Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp John Hay for duty. (Oct. 31, P.D.)

First Sergt. Edward Shanahan, Co. F, 8th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 21, War D.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Sergt. William Collins, Troop E, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Jan. 11, 1915, vice Capt. James Longstreet, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Jan. 10, is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, Jan. 11, and will then join regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Leave one month, about Jan. 7, 1915, to Major Francis C. Marshall, 11th Cav. (Dec. 21, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Vetn. John H. Gould, 11th Cav. (Dec. 2, C.D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Sergt. William Denton, Troop D, 12th Cav., now at Donna, Texas, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of North Carolina for a period of four months, commencing Jan. 1, 1915, and will be sent to Raleigh, N.C. (Dec. 19, War D.)

First Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 12th Cav., Canon City, Colo., will proceed, not later than Dec. 18, to Oak Creek, Colo., and assume command of Troop I, 12th Cavalry, during

the absence on leave of Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav. (Dec. 12, C.D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 291, Dec. 10, 1914, War D., as relieves Capt. Robert E. Wood, Cav., from further duty under the direction of the Governor of the Panama Canal, Jan. 1, 1915, is amended so as to relieve Captain Wood from that duty, to take effect March 15, 1915, or on the date of the formal opening of the Panama Canal. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Major F. D. Lochridge, Cav., from duty on recruiting service, about Jan. 2, 1915, to Washington and report to Chief of Staff for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, Cav., unassigned, is attached to the 3d Cavalry until further orders, and upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 297, Dec. 17, 1914, War D., is so amended as to relieve Major P. D. Lochridge, Cav., from recruiting service, to take effect Dec. 31, 1914, instead of Jan. 2, 1915. (Dec. 22, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months and twenty-two days, to leave the department, to take effect upon arrival at San Francisco, to 1st Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks. (Dec. 1, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months and twenty-two days, to leave the department, to take effect upon arrival at San Francisco of the February transport, to 2d Lieut. Freeman W. Bowley, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks. (Nov. 27, H.D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

The name of Capt. William H. Hurt, 4th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, Dec. 20, 1914, and the name of Capt. John B. W. Corey, Field Art., is removed therefrom, to take effect Dec. 19, 1914. Captain Corey is relieved from duty with the Militia, Dec. 20, 1914, is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Dec. 21, 1914, and will then proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join regiment to which he is assigned. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave two months, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 10, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, upon completion of his course at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, at Fort Sill, Okla., to Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, jr., 4th Field Art. (Dec. 10, 2d Div.)

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Norman P. Morrow, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art., in addition to his duties as secretary of the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., will report for the purpose of taking the course of instruction to begin Feb. 15, 1915. (Dec. 18, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Webster A. Capron, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of 1st Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, Field Art., is removed therefrom. Feb. 23, 1915. Lieutenant Sturgill is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 24, 1915, and will then join regiment. (Dec. 19, War D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Additional 2d Lieut. John B. Anderson, 6th Field Art., is assigned to his present regiment as a second lieutenant, with rank from June 12, 1914, to fill a vacancy which occurred in the grade of second lieutenant, Field Artillery, Nov. 18, 1914. (Dec. 17, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. J. B. W. Corey, Field Art., is removed from the list of detached officers, Dec. 19, 1914, and he is relieved from duty with Militia of New York, Dec. 20, and is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Dec. 21. He will proceed to Fort Riley for temporary duty and then join regiment. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. W. S. Sturgill, Field Art., is removed from list of detached officers, Feb. 23, 1915, and is assigned to 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 24 and will then join regiment. (Dec. 19, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Capt. John R. Musgrave, C.A.C., is transferred from the 74th to the 121st and will join company upon the expiration of present leave. (Dec. 17, War D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 272, Nov. 17, War D., as directs Capt. Malcolm P. Andrus, C.A.C., to join the 91st Company at Jackson Barracks, La., is amended so as to direct that officer to join company at San Francisco. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 131st Co., placed on the unassigned list and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty on his staff. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 145th Co., placed on the unassigned list and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Charleston, for duty on his staff. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Leave thirteen days, about Dec. 22, 1914, to Capt. Louis R. Dice, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Dec. 18, War D.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C., from assignment to the 42d Company and placed on the unassigned list. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Capt. Richard C. Marshall, jr., C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Jan. 7, 1915, vice Capt. Robert B. McBride, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Jan. 6, 1915. (Dec. 19, War D.)

Leave one month, to visit Japan, to 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell, C.A.C., effective about Nov. 15, 1914. (Nov. 2, P.D.)

Leave thirteen days, about Dec. 23, to Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C. (Dec. 21, E.D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Eddie Rentfro, C.A.C., Fort Flagler, Wash., will be sent to Fort Mills on the transport to leave Jan. 5, 1915. (Dec. 18, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 291, War D., Dec.

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. Frank B. Jones, 8th Inf. (Dec. 22, War D.).

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 8th Inf. (Dec. 22, War D.).

First Sergt. Henry S. Sullivan, Co. B, 8th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 22, War D.).

Leave one month, to visit Japan, about Dec. 15, to 1st Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 8th Inf. (Oct. 27, P.D.).

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave six months on account of sickness is granted Major Edwin W. Bookmiller, 9th Inf. (Dec. 18, War D.).

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

## COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. James M. Lockett, 10th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, April 1, 1915. He will proceed to United States, and upon expiration of any leave join regiment to which he may hereafter be assigned. (Dec. 18, War D.).

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

The leave granted Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.).

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Lieut. Col. James H. Frier, 12th Inf., from further duty in the Philippine Department, April 1, 1915. He will proceed to the United States as soon as practicable after that date and join regiment. (Dec. 18, War D.).

## 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. W. McIVER.

First Sergt. Henry Meyer, Co. B, 13th Inf., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to San Francisco about Nov. 15, 1914, to await action on his application for retirement. (Nov. 5, P.D.).

First Sergt. Frederick Scarlett, Co. E, 13th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., Jan. 4, 1915, and will repair to his home. (Dec. 22, War D.).

## 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 15th Inf., transferred to Co. L, 15th Infantry, will proceed from Manila about Nov. 7, 1914, to Chingwangtao, China, and thence to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Nov. 3, P.D.).

First Lieut. Charles Abel, 15th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to Regan Barracks, Albany. (Nov. 5, P.D.).

Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 15th Inf., to Chingwangtao, China, thence to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Oct. 28, P.D.).

First Sergt. John Dittmer, Co. E, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Dec. 19, War D.).

Second Lieut. Weldon W. Doe, 15th Inf., having arrived at Manila Oct. 29, 1914, will proceed to Chingwangtao, China, thence to Tientsin, China, for duty. (Oct. 29, P.D.).

The following officers of the 15th Infantry, due to arrive at Manila about Nov. 3, 1914, will proceed Nov. 5, 1914, for Chingwangtao, China, thence to Tientsin, China, for duty: Capt. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 1st Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell, 1st Lieut. Barton K. Yount and 2d Lieut. Joseph S. Leonard. (Oct. 30, P.D.).

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 15th Inf. (Dec. 22, War D.).

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Walton H. Walker, 19th Inf. (Dec. 9, 2d Div.).

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Carl J. Adler, 19th Inf. (Dec. 9, 2d Div.).

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 293, Dec. 12, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf., to proceed to Baltimore, Md., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Annapolis, Md., and take station. (Dec. 19, War D.).

## 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Cook David Roush, Co. L, 20th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Dec. 18, War D.).

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave one month and ten days to Capt. Isaac Newell, 22d Inf. (Dec. 17, War D.).

Leave fifteen days, effective about Dec. 24, to 2d Lieut. Roy M. Jones, 22d Inf. (Dec. 10, 2d Div.).

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. George S. Goodale, 23d Inf. (Dec. 9, 2d Div.).

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 24th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Jan. 30, 1915, vice Capt. Harry F. Dalton, Q.M.C., relieved from detail that corps, Jan. 29, is assigned to the 24th Infantry, Jan. 30, 1915, and will then join that regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.).

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 26th Inf. (Dec. 18, War D.).

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 23, 1914, granted 2d Lieut. William D. Faulkner, 26th Inf. (Dec. 10, 2d Div.).

Leave one month and twenty-three days, to leave the department, to take effect upon arrival at San Francisco, to Capt. Rufus E. Longan, 26th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Nov. 21, H.D.).

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

## COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Fauntley M. Miller, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 10, 2d Div.).

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 20, 1914, to 2d Lieut. James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.).

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

## COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.

The leave granted Col. William F. Blauvelt, Inf. (attached to 30th Infantry), is extended twenty days. (Dec. 18, War D.).

## INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. William H. Allaire, Inf., having reported, is attached to the 8th Infantry for duty. (Oct. 29, P.D.).

First Lieut. Walter R. Wheeler, 1st Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 26th Infantry and will join regiment. (Dec. 17, War D.).

Major Peter W. Davison, Inf., unassigned, relieved from duty at Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, and is attached to the 13th Infantry for duty. He will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Oct. 30, P.D.).

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Test, Inf. (Dec. 21, War D.).

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: First Lieuts. James C. Gunn from 13th to 30th Co., and Edwin H. Rackley from 44th Co. to 11th Battalion, unassigned. Lieutenant Gunn will remain on present duty. Lieutenant Rackley will report to C.O., 11th Battalion, with a view to his appointment as battalion adjutant. (Oct. 22, P.D.).

The following assignments of officers of the Philippine Scouts recently promoted are ordered: Capt. George H. Wright to 50th Company, and George H. Rathgeber to 31st Company, 1st Lieut. James H. Reynolds, Jr., to 13th Company, and 1st Lieut. Harley Dagley to 44th Company. The officers named will join companies. (Oct. 22, P.D.).

The following transfers of officers of the Philippine Scouts are ordered: 1st Lieut. Ralph G. Craven from 7th Co. to 44th Co., 1st Lieut. Harley Dagley from 44th Co. to 7th Co. The officers named will join companies to which transferred. (Oct. 27, P.D.).

Capt. Houston B. Parrott, P.S., and 1st Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 8th Inf., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to their proper stations. (Oct. 23, P.D.).

Second Lieut. George Dany, P.S., due to arrive on the transport Sheridan about Oct. 28, 1914, is assigned to the 41st Company, P.S., and will join. (Oct. 24, P.D.).

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Second Lieut. Spencer E. Shearer from 1st Battalion, unassigned, to the 3d Company; 2d Lieut. John L. Burg from the 3d Company to the 1st Battalion, unassigned. Lieutenant Shearer will report to company commander for duty; Lieutenant Burg will report to the C.O., 1st Battalion, for appointment as battalion Q.M. and commissary. (Nov. 2, P.D.).

Leave, with permission to visit United States, to Capt. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., for three months and the number of days intervening between the expiration of said three months and the date of sailing of the first available transport for Manila, to leave the department about Dec. 15, 1914. (Nov. 2, P.D.).

## TRANSFERS.

Each of the following officers is transferred to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect April 1, 1915:

Capt. George M. Lee from 3d Cavalry to 7th.  
Major Harrison J. Price from 23d Infantry to 13th.  
Capt. Charles D. Roberts from 7th Infantry to 8th.  
Capt. Joseph F. Gohn from 19th Infantry to 15th.  
First Lieut. Edward S. Hayes from 28th Infantry to 15th.  
First Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron from 28th Infantry to 15th.

First Lieut. William S. Weeks from 4th Infantry to 15th. Each of the officers will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport to leave about April 5, 1915, for Manila and join regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 18, War D.).

The following transfers of officers of the Field Artillery arm are ordered: Capt. Frank E. Hopkins from the 6th Field Artillery to the 1st Field Artillery; Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., from the 1st Field Artillery to the 6th Field Artillery. Each officer will join battery to which assigned. (Dec. 22, War D.).

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: First Lieut. Charles L. Mitchell from the 17th Infantry to the 30th Infantry; 1st Lieut. L. Worthington Moseley from the 30th Infantry to the 17th Infantry. Lieutenant Mitchell upon expiration of his present leave will join his regiment. (Dec. 22, War D.).

## RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, April 1, 1915: Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., and Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf. Each of the officers named will proceed about April 15, 1915, to the United States and report to the commanding general, Western Department. (Dec. 18, War D.).

## MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers will report by letter to the C.O., Central Department, for duty pertaining to inspection of Militia organizations: Major Curtis W. Otwell, Capt. Robert S. Thomas and Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., and Capt. George E. Kumpke, S.C. (Dec. 17, War D.).

The following officers will report by letter to the C.O., Central Department, for duty pertaining to the annual inspection of Militia organizations, and return to their proper stations: Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, Edgar A. Fry, Allen Parker and Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf. (Dec. 19, War D.).

## PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The following enlisted men will be sent to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal., to report Jan. 8, 1915, to Joseph J. Hittinger, chief special agent, War Department Exhibit, for duty:

Sergt. William F. Knack and 1st Class Pvt. Frank Krueger, ordnance detachment, West Point, N.Y.  
Sergt. Edgar Hodgins and 2d Class Pvt. Albert R. Arford, ordnance detachment, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Sergt. John Cavendish, ordnance detachment, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J.

Sergt. Jacob H. Kropp, ordnance detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

Sergt. Adolph F. Springer, Engineer School Detachment, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Corpl. Stephen G. Cosgrove, Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Electr. Victor C. Shank, C.E.C., Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

Sergt. Wesley J. Billings, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal.

Sergt. William S. Foster, S.C., headquarters, Western Department. (Dec. 17, War D.).

## G.C.M.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Headquarters, 5th Brigade, Galveston, Texas, Dec. 18, 1914. Detail for the court: Col. Robert C. Van Vleet, 4th Inf., Col. Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Morse, 4th Inf., Major Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., John F. Preston, 4th Inf., Walter S. McBreen, 28th Inf., Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., 7th Inf., Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., George E. Thorne, 7th Inf., Louis J. Van Schaick, 7th Inf., William A. Kent, 4th Inf., Capt. Constant Cordier, 4th Inf., judge advocate. (Dec. 11, 2d Div.).

## UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

## Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14

## Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan	Nov. 7	Nov. 18	Dec. 3	Dec. 11	..
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	Dec. 12	..
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 17; to sail Dec. 24 for New York via Panama.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., Nov. 30 for Seattle, Wash.; left Miike Harbor, Japan, Dec. 10.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Honolulu Dec. 14.

McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERY—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco Dec. 15; left Nagasaki Dec. 21.

WARREN—At Manila.

## CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Pier 12, East River, New York. Address care Commanding Officer, S. Atlantic Art. Dist., Charleston, S.C.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Co. C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla. Address care Commanding Officer, S. Atlantic Art. Dist., Charleston, S.C.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 182d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va. Address care Commanding Officer, S. Atlantic Art. Dist., Charleston, S.C.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. En route to Cristobal, Canal Zone.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 4, 1914.

Many of the garrison people went in to Honolulu to-day to say good-bye to Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, who sailed for the States, en route to the General's new station in the Canal Zone. In the comparatively short time of their station at this post, through their kindly interest in the welfare of the garrison, they have drawn to themselves the heartfelt attachment of every member of the General's command. The ladies of the 25th gathered at Mrs. Kennon's Wednesday to bid farewell to Mrs. Edwards, who left with the General that evening. The house was fragrant with masses of nasturtiums. Mrs. Reichmann served tea. Mrs. Livingston Watrous served the always delightful Kennon punch, in which Mrs. Edwards was toasted and much happiness and health wished for her in the new station. During this affair the officers of the 25th at the club were wishing the General godspeed. The regiment of the 1st Infantry at noon on Wednesday held an informal reception in farewell to Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, at which all the officers and ladies of the 1st were present.

Major and Mrs. Charles E. Tayman were dinner hosts Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Waldo Ayer, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin P. Jackson, Mrs. William McCleave, Lieut. Edward McCleave and Chaplain and Mrs. William A. Aiken. Dr. and Mrs. Albert Clark gave a dinner Saturday for Dr. and Mrs. French, from Fort Kamehameha, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Sears and Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Rutenecutter. Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard gave a supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Everitt had dinner Thanksgiving Day for Dr. and Mrs. Albert White, Mrs. Evan Gough and Lieutenant Philoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady G. Rutenecutter had dinner Nov. 27 for Lieut. and Mrs. Coleman and Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer. Lieut. Edward G. McCleave and Mrs. William McCleave entertained on Thanksgiving Day for Capt. and Mrs. Robert McCleave and children, from Fort Shafter. Mrs. Joseph F. Janda had luncheon Monday for the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Marion Smith and Mrs. Joseph Andrews. The staff and line officers of the 4th Cavalry on Sunday evening called on General Edwards, who was staying with Capt. Marshall Childs. During the call the 4th Cavalry band serenaded at the house.

Some moving has been taking place in the garrison during the week. Capt. William B. Renziehausen has moved up to the Artillery-Cavalry cantonment from the Cavalry post at Castner, and Lieut. William Gardenhire has moved down, taking the set of quarters vacated by Captain Renziehausen. Captain Boniface has taken the set recently occupied by Captain Mason, in the Cavalry-Artillery cantonment, and Captain Mason has moved into the set occupied by the Gardenhires, and Captain Renziehausen is settling in the house Lieutenant Gay had. Lieutenant Gay is now on sick leave in the States and on his return will be accompanied by Mrs. Gay, who has been away for a number of months.

Major William S. Guignard had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Brown from Honolulu. Mrs. Harrison Hall and Capt. Harry C. Williams. Later in the evening the party motored to the 1st Infantry hop at Castner. Colonel McMahon and the Misses McMahon had dinner Thursday for Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Cassels, Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Dodds, Jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Kieffer are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby son, born Nov. 12, who is to be named William Brett.

The many friends of Mrs. Charles Baxter are welcoming her back to Hawaii. She will be remembered as Mrs. Alice Clark, house guest for some months last winter of Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay. Lieut. and Mrs. Baxter were married Oct. 22 at Frederick, Md., and have but recently returned to Honolulu and are stationed at Fort Kamehameha. Capt. and Mrs. Roger Mason gave a buffet supper Monday preceding the hop in the Mounted Service Club. The guests were Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren, Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler, Chaplain and Miss Pealy, Col. John McMahon, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Norma Mason, Gertrude Hopkins, Lou Brett, Harriet Ellis, Lieutenants Lyerly, Huntley, Palmer, Deshon, Bowley, Peyton and Major William S. Guignard. Mrs. Chitty assisted in dispensing hospitality. Later the party attended the hop.

Miss Norma Mason gave a pretty luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Harriet Ellis. Kewpie place-cards in miniature suggested the coming wedding. Present: Misses Harriet Ellis, Gertrude Hopkins, Anne Carpenter, Welcome Ayer, Carrie and Esther McMahon, Louise Coleman, Marion Smith, Sue Holcomb, Horace Short, Lou Brett, Miss Pealy, Mrs. Russell Maxwell, Mrs. Roger Mason and the hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Ganoce, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Kimball and Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Ganoce had supper Sunday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Waldo Potter, Richard H. Kimball and Elmer F. Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beard gave an informal dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Richard Kimball and Lieut. Ballard Lyerly. Mrs. Walter Short entertained at luncheon and bridge on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Lyman Kennon.

Col. and Mrs. Lyman Kennon gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Chalmers Hall, Miss Hall, Capt. and Mrs. John Hunt and Capt. Marshall Childs. Mrs. George Bailey and Miss Stella Myer gave a most enjoyable auction-luncheon Thursday. Mesdames William S. Mapes, John E. Hunt, Gideon McD. Van Poole, Roger O. Mason, William D. Chitty, Joseph L. Siner and Jesse A. Ladd won the high scores. At the buffet luncheon Mrs. Kennon and Mrs. Chalmers Hall served. Others present were Mesdames Howell Apple, O'Shea, Rice, Gough, Lantry, Harrison, Glassford, Butler, Philipson, Short, Hall, Baker, Rutenecutter, Ayer, Aiken, Doane, Caldwell and Miss Sue Holcomb.

Little "Billy" Coleman celebrated his first birthday on Nov. 26, having as his guests Eleanor and Betty Jones, Katherine Donovan, Dorothy Donaldson, and Pelham, Dorothy and Elizabeth Glassford. A large "Jack Horner" pie filled with toys was the most interesting feature to the children, while ices and the birthday cake regaled the grown-ups. Mrs. Matthew Pelen gave a tea Sunday in honor of Mrs. George Webb, of the Players, and Miss Florence Oakley who are very popular visitors of the post, having returned to Hawaii for a winter engagement, playing at Schofield once a week, and appearing that night in "Maggie Pepper." At the tea were Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Miss Florence Oakley, Miss Grey, Mr. Pryor and Mr. Hittner, of the company, Mrs. Lyman Kennon, Major and Mrs. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Wygant, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Captain Land, Captain Bates, Mrs. William McCleave, Mrs. Bump, Lieut. and Mesdames Donald Hay, William Ganoce, Richard Taylor, Clarence Tinker, Lamb, Rich and Ballinger, Lieutenants Hatle, Milligan, Spatz, Wheeler and Sawkins. Mrs. Mapes and Mrs. Rich assisted in serving the refreshments.

## CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Nov. 5, 1914.

Mrs. Davis, who has been on the Warren trip to China and Japan, arrived home Oct. 28. Major and Mrs. Greenleaf and Mrs. Knudsen motored in to Manila Wednesday. The monthly field meet was held in the post Thursday, Captain Davis officer in charge. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell had Major Hanson as dinner guest Thursday. Lieutenant Van Wormer returned from Manila Thursday with ninety recruits that arrived on the transport Sheridan and were assigned to this post for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moran had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell and Mrs. Grier. On Sunday Major Hampton, Q.M.C., and Captain Mullan, 18th Inf., of Fort McKinley, were visitors in the post. Major Hampton has been ordered here for duty and, with his family, will arrive in a few days.

The 14th and 16th Companies of Philippine Scouts under command of Captain Parrott, have completed their target practice and returned to their station at Corregidor Nov. 2. The band, which belongs to the 4th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, and which has been here for the past two months, also returned to its station at Corregidor. Captain Hughes, Med. Corps, and Lieutenant Akin left Nov. 4 for Manila and return to the States on the Sheridan. Lieutenant Weaver was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen Wednesday.

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ton, D.C.

Authority has been asked of Congress by the War Department to sell the transports Crook and Meade. It is expected that the Cristobal, now in temporary service of the War Department, and the other Panama transport, the Ancon, will be turned over to the Army. When these ships were built it was provided that they should be transformed into naval colliers after the Panama Canal was completed, but the former Secretary of Navy declared that they were not wanted in the Navy. Even if the War Department should not secure the Cristobal and the Ancon it is believed to be a wise policy to dispose of the Crook, which is about thirty years old, and the Meade, which has been in service about forty years. They no longer meet the requirements of the War Department and even if the Secretary of the Navy does not reverse the decision of his predecessor the Meade and Crook should be replaced by new transports. The Army is not only sadly in need of new transports to replace the old ships, but should have additional transports. It has been suggested that advantage should be taken of the fact that a great number of German ships are tied up to the dock on account of the war, to purchase some transports at bargain prices. For some reason the Secretary is not favorably impressed with this suggestion. The Cristobal and Ancon will be splendid ships for the War Department. The Cristobal has been fitted out to carry 2,000 troops and can make 14 knots an hour, which is better speed than can be made by any of the Army transports. The Ancon is her sister ship. With the release of the City of Memphis on Dec. 16 all of the ships that were chartered as transports for the Vera Cruz expedition have left the service of the War Department. The San Marcos was chartered on April 24; the Denver May 10; the Colorado May 8; the Satilla May 25; the Ossabaw, City of Memphis, City of Macon, Kansas and Minnesota on May 9; and the Panama May 11.

Unless the date of the sailing of the transport Buford is changed the 30th Infantry will spend Christmas and New Year's afloat this year. According to advices received at the War Department the Buford with the 30th Infantry aboard will sail from San Francisco on Dec. 24, and she will be due to arrive in New York on Jan.

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In an article in London "Navy" on our "California" type of vessels Mr. Maurice Prendergast draws attention to the remarkable standard of excellence displayed by American battleship design during the last ten years. He commends the California class for their neat boat stowage, with other external features, and draws special attention to the uncompromising policy in regard to armor. If armor cannot withstand the attack of heavy ordnance, it should be abandoned and the weight used otherwise. This he takes to be the American view by the adoption of the 14-inch plates on the belt and 18-inch on the heavy gun positions, with 16-inch on the conning tower, while the 5-inch guns have no other protection than that afforded by the hull plating, the designers having abjured the use of this armor for the reason already given. Turning to submarines, he holds that we are not making the mistake of developing one arm at the expense of the other if it be true, as Mr. Prendergast hears reported, that our Navy Department has completed a design for a submarine to be the largest in existence, with a cruising radius of 3,500 miles and a speed of twenty-one knots, able to accompany a battle fleet.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, gives a very satisfactory report upon the progress of the five enlisted men who entered the Academy this year. He says that the president of the Third Class was formerly an enlisted man and so far as he can learn is one of the most popular members of the class. This, Admiral Fullam declares, is conclusive proof of the democracy of the Academy. With great interest the entire Navy is looking forward to the semi-annual examinations as this will be the first test of efficiency of these former enlisted men. The Secretary of the Navy, who believes that the scheme of admitting enlisted men into the Academy will prove a success, declares that if they make good they will receive fair treatment from the midshipmen. The enlisted men appear to be more successful in entering Annapolis than in securing commissions in the Pay Corps. The standard of examinations has been lowered to give them an opportunity and yet the Secretary of the Navy has been unable to fill the vacancies in the corps from the ranks.

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**A GENERAL STAFF FOR THE NAVY.**

Out of the nebulae of Congressional disputation there is emerging something rather vague as yet, but destined to reveal itself fully to the American people if the lessons of the immediate present are driven home to the popular consciousness as they should be. That thing is the need of a General Staff for the Navy. The wonder is not that this need has awaited the cataclysmic shaking off of national apathy through a great war to manifest itself, but that it had not been demanded years ago by the American people. If there is one thing the citizens of the United States have prided themselves upon it is their common sense, their practical appreciation of the adaptation of means to ends. Their mastery over the obstacles of the frontier, the wilderness and the western deserts is supposed to have given them as to no other people of modern times that sense by which means are proportioned to ends. To the administration of their Navy one would have thought they would apply some of these principles of efficiency, but to the surprise of thoughtful Americans, and perhaps to the wonderment of foreigners, they have permitted their sea power to develop along what Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., explained to the House Naval Committee so forcibly as haphazard lines.

This has been due in a measure to the misconception by the American people of that constitutional restraint which places the civil power above the military in time of peace. They have interpreted that as giving a license to civilian Secretaries of the Navy to conduct the great Navy of the great Republic as a sort of plaything, like some Christmas toy of a perverse child who feels that he may do with it what he pleases since Fate has placed it within his hands. If any private business proportionally as great as the United States Navy were conducted in the careless, unsystematic manner in which the American Navy has been carried on it would soon be bankrupt. The president of a great railroad is the supreme directing head of the institution, but he does not attempt to apply to the management of the road his peculiar whims and crochets. The details of the management he leaves to subordinates whom he esteems it a sufficient honor to select. Not so the American Navy. It may be controlled to-day by a man instinct with the spirit of the Navy like George Bancroft, the founder of the Naval Academy, and the next day it may be governed by a man fresh from an interior state who knows more about a threshing machine or a "prairie schooner" than he does about the great dreadnoughts that fly the Stars and Stripes. A powerful board of directors will check the acts of a Utopian railroad president, but where is the board that is able to control the fantastic capers of a Secretary of the Navy toward whom a President may elect to give carte blanche? Civilian ignorance, civilian arrogance, civilian obstinacy, civilian egotism and civilian bumptiousness may have full play in the person of a Secretary of the Navy with no one to say him nay.

If nothing else of advantage should come from a General Staff for the Navy there would be this great benefit forever growing out of it: It would be a constant warning to a Secretary of the Navy that he must bring his views of the control of the mighty institution, over which political Fortune has given him a few months to preside, into harmony, into consonance with those of men of acknowledged and tested ability as naval officers, of men whose life work has been consecrated to the upbuilding of the Navy and whom no tricks of fate, but solid merit and conscientious devotion to duty have placed in the position of advisers to the head of the Department. We are confident that Secretary of War Garrison to-day is glad, profoundly glad, that in stepping into control of the War Department he could find a body of Army men constituted by law into a council of advisers upon whose stores of information respecting the Army he could draw. He cannot but feel, level-headed and judicially poised as he is, that his administration of his Department has gained in breadth, solidity and force through the steadying effect of the General Staff of the Army. He cannot but like it sometimes, if his mind has a mechanical turn, to the governors of an engine, and looking across to the other side of his official building and noting the perturbations everywhere noticeable there, he may perchance feel a regret that his sister department is without that system of regulators.

When the mind turns to the Navy Department the feeling of restraint, of consistency, of co-ordination is lost, and one realizes that he is in a realm of secretarial action where anything and everything is possible. There the Secretary is free to order anything done, whether it is opposed to the traditions of the Navy or not. His own will, his own vagaries, his own dreams may be his sole guide. This possibility is not something new. It has always existed. It is inherent in the administration

of the office. But it has never been made a tangible thing to such an extent before. Other Secretaries have not cared or dared to trample upon rights and proceedings rendered almost sacred by years of acceptance and recognition, and the American public have gone along in their happy-go-lucky way, unaware that some day someone would come along who would take advantage of this secretarial license and use it for the injury of the Service. As chance would bring it about, this thing has happened when the United States with the rest of the world has lain in the shadow of a great war, has happened just when, if ever, a thoroughly efficient Navy would add much to the strength and power of the Republic in the councils of the nations, especially in the handling of the delicately dangerous matters which nations at peace are often called upon to adjust in times of a great war. A Navy keyed up to every possibility of its power, with every auxiliary possible prepared to the minute, and with its personnel animated with the real Navy spirit—what stronger guarantee could there be that the Republic would come through this Gethsemane of nations with unclouded brow and with unstained honor?

Now the American people are face to face with this reality of naval lack of co-ordination which would be painful enough to contemplate even in times of the most profound peace. They see one of the greatest agencies for maintaining the position of the United States among the nations of the world being used as a sort of experimental farm for the working out of theories that have no place in the development of a real fighting machine of the sea. They observe a directing mind so carried away with a sense of its own importance as to lose all sense of proportion and to insist upon a radicalness of reform that if attempted in a private business would send the concern to the scrap heap of failure.

The General Board has done somewhat to relieve a situation, but lacking that authoritative reason for existence which clothes the General Staff of the Army with a dignity all its own, it has not been able to make its work effective. In 1903 this Board recommended that by 1919 the country should have a fleet of forty-eight battleships and that to gather this force it would be necessary to build two a year. When Congress pruned down the building program of a year to one battleship, then the next year the Board had to ask for three battleships to make up the deficiency. When these three were reduced to one by Congress, then the Board was obliged to ask for four to keep up the ratio, else the building program would fall so far behind that it would be practically impossible to catch up. Seeing such recommendations as three or four battleships threw some of the "economic" statesmen in the House into a state of mind and they protested against what their ignorance of Navy conditions made them imagine was gross extravagance.

It has been said that the success of the German cruisers in causing such losses to British commerce was due to the fact that their routes in the event of war and their places of rendezvous for coaling and taking on ammunition and men had been arranged years before by the General Staff of the German navy, so that the captains of the Emden or the Karlsruhe, for example, sailed in time of peace with their instructions in their pocket as to their line of conduct in case of war. This may be but an exaggerated conception of what the German sea captains were told to do, but it accords well with the thoroughness of the German plans on land, especially exemplified in the comprehensiveness of the plans of von Moltke in the war of 1870, when he is said to have had all the details for the war filed away in his desk before war was declared fitted to meet every situation of the opening campaigns.

Opposed to the German navy has been even a greater, that of Great Britain, where again is found a General Staff regulation of the service which goes under the name of the Admiralty. From the days of Lord Nelson, and even back beyond him, the Admiralty has governed, controlled and developed the British navy, unswayed by the whims and the crochets of civilian meddlers. The result is seen in the superb way in which the service has responded to the call of the Empire.

The days of Admiral Fiske's "haphazard" in American naval management should go now never to return. It is time now for the friends of the Service to concentrate on one great demand outside the routine program for the next year, and that demand should be for a Navy General Staff. No half empowered, uncertainly established body, but a Staff having behind it the highest legislative sanction, and thus feeling a security of tenure and a public support that will give to its utterances and its recommendations the dignity and the impressiveness that they need. It should have as much authority as the British Admiralty, making allowances, of course, for the difference in the constitution of the two navies and the forms of government. The General Staff of the Army has abundantly vindicated the wisdom of those who brought about its formation. Can there be any doubt that in these days such a staff in the Navy would also justify itself? Its members would be several Daniels come to judgment in place of one come to spread confusion and dismay, if not consternation, through the Service.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, has sent copies of all of the bills providing for new legislation for the Army to the members of his committee in order to give them an opportunity to consider this legislation before the Appropriation bill

comes before the committee. Already a number of the members have indicated their interest in the subject and have informed Chairman Chamberlain that they intend to introduce bills which they wished to submit to the committee when the subject comes up for consideration. Senator Catron, who is preparing a bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point, is of the opinion that this will be the best way to secure additional officers. He is in sympathy with the Secretary of War in his plan to attach to the Army a large number of extra officers who could be used with the colleges and National Guard. It is understood that the Secretary believes it would be wise to create a corps of reserve officers by adopting some system for providing a sufficient number of West Point graduates to permit a transfer of some of them to the reserve list after a service of two or three years in the active Army.

#### HIDING TRUTH AS TO MILITARY NEEDS.

A careful reading of the hearings before the House Committee on Military Affairs indicates that Chairman Hay sought to so direct the inquiry as to sustain his position that there is no need of additional appropriations for material or for an increase in the Regular Army. Whenever a witness attempted to elaborate a statement or volunteer information as to the needs of the Army he was immediately checked by the chairman, who so framed his questions that the replies can be used by him in the debate before the House when he will attempt to prevent any legislation to strengthen the land forces of the country. Despite this Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, admitted that the estimates this year, taken in connection with the appropriations of last year, place the War Department just one year behind in carrying out the plan that has been adopted for providing Artillery equipment for six field armies. In the recommendations last year the estimates would have completed the project in six years. Now it is provided in this year's estimates that this project should be completed in six years beginning with next year. In the course of his hearings General Crozier said:

"The scheme that I suggested was that we can be said to be in no greater danger now than we were at this time last year, and we can make our estimates under the two bills for this class of material to be completed in the same number of years, counting from now, that we made them for last year, to be completed counting from then. That is to say, if we expected to require six years to complete the project at the rate of our estimates of last year, we could add to what we had the appropriations of last year and commence over again and submit estimates this year which would be based upon completing the project in the same number of years—six years—from now, which is saying that we are in no more imminent danger of a war now than we were a year ago. And based upon that, the estimates of the two bills were cut; but the estimates on the other bill were cut more than on this one. We left in each bill an amount which was somewhat proportional to the amount we needed to complete the project."

If this policy is followed it will be difficult to determine when the country will have sufficient reserve field artillery equipment. It is to be regretted that General Crozier did not insist upon placing a statement in the record which would make it plain that Congress is only extending the danger period in not providing for the field artillery equipment as proposed by the War Department. Following his line of reasoning General Crozier might make the same statement year after year and so postpone indefinitely the legislation providing the field artillery required. Unless we should be involved in war within the year, General Crozier could go before the committee and say to the next Congress: "There is no greater danger now than at this time last year." What we need and what the country asks for is an uncompromising statement of the facts as they are understood in official circles. In view of the unexpected developments in the European war it is extremely doubtful whether even the extreme believers in the possibility of universal peace would risk their reputation on the assumption that this country is never to be involved in war, and that it is the correct deduction that we are not nearer to some great crisis in the history of the country this year than we were last. Every year that the completion of the Field Artillery program is postponed the greater is the danger incurred by Congress in not providing the nation with adequate means of defense.

In all probability General Crozier would have made this plain had he been allowed an opportunity by Chairman Hay. But the chairman of the Military Committee did not propose to let any such information get into the records of the hearings if he could prevent it. So far as known he did not ask the Secretary of War to appear before his committee and he gave Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, telephone notice one night at eleven o'clock that he was to appear before the committee the next day. This gave General Scott only a few hours to get his material together, and owing to the short time that he had been acting as Chief of Staff he did not feel prepared to discuss Army legislation at length.

Chairman Hay's questions were so framed as to secure a statement from General Scott that the efficiency of the Army had been increased in recent years. Everyone acknowledges this, and in fact every officer in the Army takes pride in this indication of improvement. There is no doubt that the Army is better prepared for war now than at any time in its history, but this is far from showing its strength to be anywhere near what the needs

of the country demand. As the Secretary of War states, 25,000 men are needed to bring the present organizations up to the strength which efficiency requires, and the country is absolutely without any trained reserves either for the Regular Army or the Militia.

Chairman Hay very skillfully avoided going into the question of national defense and kept out of the record of the hearings any statements that would give the country the information it is asking for on this subject. After the holidays it has been agreed that Representative Gardner will have an opportunity to discuss this question before the Committee on Military Affairs. It is also hoped that Mr. Hay will call the Secretary of War or some of the general officers of the Army before the committee and give them an opportunity to testify on the question that is now uppermost in the minds of the thoughtful people of the country. Even if he does not do this the chairman will not be able to control the discussion on the floor of the House. His effort to censor all testimony of military unpreparedness is apt to increase the interest in the subject when the Army Appropriation bill comes up in the House. Members who have never taken any interest in military legislation are preparing to take part in the discussion, and the debate on the bill promises to be one of the most heated controversies of the session.

We learn that even members of the Carnegie "peace" propaganda have been so far convinced of the error of their ways by the inevitable logic of facts that they are prepared to admit the necessity for further preparation for defense. The time is auspicious for converting the erring, and there should be no compromising with the facts as they are understood in military circles.

#### SYNDICATING MISINFORMATION.

Early in the present war we suggested that the anti-military expansionists of the United States would undoubtedly seize upon it to indict "militarism" and thus to connect legitimate military preparedness with the causes of the present conflict. One of the strongest proofs of the truth of our prediction is given by the criticism of a recent editorial in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL entitled "Is This a War Against Militarism?" This criticism has taken the form of editorials in a number of newspapers throughout the country. What is very significant is the fact that all those articles denouncing us are couched in the same language and were evidently sent out by some central office. What is more natural than to conclude that the "peace" folk have been furnishing to certain newspapers this attack upon the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL? These criticisms of our views have appeared in the Democrat, Johnstown, Pa.; the Journal, Lincoln, Neb.; the Star, Muncie, Ind., and the Herald, Passaic, N.J. After quoting indirectly from our columns each of these newspapers uses this language: "The fundamental fallacy in the argument is that it [the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL] assumes that the military class in each country will be, as it has been in the past, the arbiter of the country's policy and destiny."

Of course, we never assumed anything of the kind; in fact, just the contrary, asserting that this war came about independently of any military system, clique or class, being the result of the antagonism of races and commercial rivalries too powerful to be resisted. It struck us at once that each newspaper on its own initiative was not likely to make the same misrepresentation of our position and to frame that misinterpretation in the same language. Other corroboratory evidence was the fact that each criticism carried a quotation from a letter of Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, to ex-President Eliot, of Harvard. There could no longer be any doubt in our mind that some organization associated with the effort to minimize our need of an adequate Army and Navy had sent out this editorial as a sort of "patent inside" for gratuitous use by easily gullible editors. If we are correct in our understanding of this practically simultaneous unfair criticism of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in several newspapers, such publication should be taken by the friends of our Service as a warning that their opponents are doing all they can to make the odium for the present war fall unjustly upon military systems.

While the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs had not taken final action on the proposition, it is altogether probable that an appropriation amounting to a million dollars for aeronautics will be reported to the committee. There will be some opposition to such a large appropriation, but the prospects are that if the Naval Appropriation bill does not carry a million dollars it will at least contain a provision for a liberal appropriation when it is reported to the House. The purpose of such a large appropriation is to encourage American manufacturers in producing engines for aeroplanes. At present they are depending too largely upon foreign concerns for engines; a dangerous condition, as in the event of war the United States would be unable to furnish aeroplanes for its Army and Navy. By creating a market for them it is believed that American manufacturers can be induced to go into the business of producing engines suitable for aeroplanes. It is obvious that aeroplanes are becoming more and more important as an auxiliary to both the Army and the Navy. While they have not accomplished all that was anticipated by the more enthusiastic aeronauts, there is no doubt that they must be depended upon to do a certain class of scouting. An army or a navy in the future without efficient aeroplane scouts would be seriously hampered in an encounter with a first class Power.

## REPRESENTATIVE GARDNER'S STATEMENTS.

We give here some extracts from the statements of Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He was constantly interrupted by members of the committee who were not well disposed toward him.

"Mr. Chairman, why do you close these hearings just as we are getting at the truth? During the last three days we have been having the truth and nothing but the truth, and the truth in good plain language. Captain Hobson wants you to get some more of it, because the evidence given by Yates Stirling and Franklin Roosevelt and Bradley Fiske has marked the beginning of the end of the policy of soporific silence.

"I did not know anything about the Navy. All I knew about it when I started in on this endeavor, except what I had heard during the Spanish War, was that every naval officer who talked to me about it talked in just the way that Bradley Fiske talked to you yesterday, and I admire his courage. I admire the courage of Franklin Roosevelt, and I admire the courage of Yates Stirling, and I admire the courage of Secretary Garrison. All I hope is that they have not interfered with their own prospects.

"Take this matter of getting evidence in the Navy. You have been calling bureau chiefs before you, with the exception of Admiral Fiske, whom Captain Hobson, on the Democratic side, asked you to call; and Comdr. Yates Stirling, whom Mr. Witherspoon, on the Democratic side, asked you to call; and Mr. Roosevelt, whom I asked you to call. I have not been allowed to ask questions. If I had been, I would have asked you some, Mr. Chairman, just as we were on the eve of breaking the whole shell.

"I am sorry to see that Secretary Daniels, in his recommendation, has cut in two the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy, and some of you gentlemen on the committee, if you had your way and your nerve holds out, which I have no doubt it will, because you are a nerry lot, would cut those estimates still further and take off the other half.

"Mr. Chairman, you have refused to send for my witnesses; you have refused to let me question your witnesses. I wanted you to call some officers on the retired list. You could get more out of them, in most instances, than out of anybody else, because they have nothing to gain and nothing to lose, unless, perchance, they happen to have a son in the Service. If you gentlemen had permitted me to present as witnesses before this committee a few retired officers who were not tongue-tied, in one day we would have had the country learning all about our demented policy of building warships only to put them in cold storage, because that is exactly what we are doing.

"Out of thirty-three completed battleships, do you know that twelve of them are unfitted for service without long delay? That is all on account of the refusal to pay the bill for manning them properly.

"Now, in company with those battleships, to keep them company in cold storage, let us see what we have. We have fifteen cruisers, twenty-two destroyers, eighteen torpedo-boats, twelve submarines and perhaps a dozen miscellaneous fighting ships, kept in cold storage with the battleships. In other words, we have eighty or more fighting vessels of our modest Navy not fit for battle in case of an emergency. And we talk about being prepared for war.

"I charge the Navy is 18,000 enlisted men short of the number of men that they ought to have in peace as a preparation for war, and in addition to that there is a shortage of 4,000 more men in sight. That is, there will be an increase required of 4,000 more men to man the vessels coming in commission in 1915 and 1916.

"I am told some of you gentlemen want to cut down the enlisted force of the Navy, and I know you would be glad to do it. You can do it. It is perfectly easy to put a few more vessels out of commission, to put a few more vessels in ordinary, and you can get the Navy down to the 12,000 men we have ashore and have enough men to man one battleship, and you can put that battleship out of commission if you want to, and there is no reason on earth, according to your line of argument, why that would not be sufficient.

"I would like to pursue this question of the armoring of the hulls of our submarines, and I would like to carry the question of mines to its logical conclusion. I knew Admiral Strauss's evidence before he presented it last year, and I knew that this appropriation for mines came out of three different appropriations, so that we could not tell just how much there was appropriated for the mines.

"Here are the figures I got before lockjaw set in at the Navy Department. If any attention had been paid to the General Board's recommendations and their study of the question of our national safety, instead of thirty-seven battleships, built, building and authorized, we should, on the 1st of October, 1914, have had forty-seven battleships built, building and authorized. Instead of sixty-eight destroyers which we had on the 1st of October, 1914, we should have had no less than 187 destroyers, built, building and authorized.

"The fact is we have been dawdling with the whole question, just as we have been dawdling with the airship question. Dawdle, dawdle, dawdle; and now comes along the Secretary of the Navy with a little more soothing syrup, and he says to you, 'Gentlemen, we had better have eight submarines for our coast defense, and one of these a seagoing submarine that will travel with the fleet.'

"I would like to see a council of national defense come as a result of the information obtained by an impartial investigation of the whole question.

"The value of such an investigation would be in the first place they would awaken the people, and a second and far more valuable thing is that they will be able to unite on something instead of being in the situation we are now, and where we have eight different committees having jurisdiction of these various matters. That is the situation we are facing to-day.

"You gentlemen do not agree among yourselves, and those of you who are for a larger Navy do not agree about how we should get the larger Navy, and those of you who want to cut down the expense and are in favor of a smaller Navy are not agreed among yourselves as to how it shall be cut down.

"You gentlemen know that no cotton manufacturer undertakes to keep cotton machinery in his mill which is antiquated. I believe the American people would scrap the whole business, except the first line of battleships, just as quick as they could provide for a new second line.

"Every battleship which has been completed to-day

is equipped with a torpedo which is obsolete for the battleship fleet, according to Admiral Strauss.

"The original trouble is that we have no general staff in the Navy, otherwise Congress would have definite recommendations. The real trouble is that we do not give the Navy enough men to put enough battleships in full commission, and we have no reserve.

"I think the general staff ought to be organized along the same line as the General Staff of the Army. But do not ask me why I believe this, because that is one of the things that the commission of investigation should do; it is for the express purpose of finding out whether that is a proper thing. The Secretary of the Navy says we will not have it; we cannot have it; the general staff is wrong from the beginning to the end. He says it will not work; that it is putting the military above the civil; but we have it in the Army and it is working well.

"I have the honor to be the man who has been the worst licked of any man who ever ran for governor on the Republican ticket, and probably the worst licked man that will run for it. But this year, after preaching this doctrine, I had 12,000 majority."

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The report of Brig. Gen. Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., consists of three octavo volumes of nearly 1,600 pages each. It shows that there were 212 officers in the Corps of Engineers June 30, 1914, a net increase during the year of eleven. Since the assignment to the Corps of Engineers graduating in the fiscal year 1914 there remain twenty-four vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant with the increase of the corps recently authorized by Congress. Out of a total of 212 officers, seventy-four, or approximately thirty-five per cent., were on duty wholly under the control of the Chief of Engineers; forty-three, or twenty per cent., more were performing some duty under the control of the Chief of Engineers while at the same time performing other duties under various other branches of the Government; while seventy-six, or thirty-six per cent., of the corps were on duty entirely detached from the control and supervision of the Chief of Engineers; in addition, three were on leave of absence and fifteen were on graduation leave from the U.S. Military Academy. With regard to the character of the duties performed, fifty-three officers were engaged on non-military duty exclusively, ninety-nine on military duty exclusively, and forty were performing both military and non-military duty.

Steps should be taken to provide as soon as possible, first, a mounted battalion of Engineers for the Cavalry Division, and, second, the three additional companies required for the three divisional and one field Army battalions, providing at the same time for the reorganization of the existing Engineer battalions into battalions of three companies each. In this connection attention is invited to the recommendations made in the annual reports of the Chief of Engineers for the past six years regarding the establishment of certain higher grades of non-commissioned officers in the Corps of Engineers, comparable to those in certain other branches of the Service, and this recommendation is renewed. The highly technical nature of certain of the duties devolving on non-commissioned officers of Engineers in the field demand a high grade of enlisted men and should be provided for by adequate rank and compensation. Attention is also invited to the recommendations contained in annual reports of prior years for an increase in the number of cooks in an Engineer company. These recommendations are renewed.

Under the scheme of national defense upon which work was in progress between 1888 and 1906, as provided by the report of the Endicott Board, \$29,358,664.80 had been expended up to July 1, 1914. An estimate of \$585,000 to continue this work is submitted. The Endicott scheme carried an estimate amounting to \$10,836,400 for emplacement construction. Appropriations to date since the submission of the report of the board aggregate \$655,064. For modernizing older emplacements \$1,090,261.36 has been appropriated, and an estimate for an additional \$100,000 is submitted. For installation of range and position finders \$1,223,500 has been appropriated. For fire control and fortifications \$1,705,050.07 has been assigned to the Engineer Department. Of the \$5,216,031 estimated for electrical installations \$598,888 has thus far been appropriated, and \$60,000 is asked for the continuation of the work, with \$150,000 for searchlights, for which \$1,880,000 has been heretofore appropriated. The modern defenses now existing represent an expenditure of approximately \$29,000,000 for battery construction alone. An estimate of \$200,000 is submitted for preservation and repair, on which \$442,300 has been appropriated. For sea coast defenses \$554,500 has been appropriated, and an estimate of \$25,000 is submitted. The appropriations for sea walls and embankments aggregate \$908,450, and \$2,431,555 has been expended on the repair and protection of defenses at Charleston, Pensacola, Mobile and New Orleans.

For the preservation and repair of torpedo structures \$155,000 was appropriated, and for submarine mines \$1,245,000. For fortifications in the insular possessions \$9,210,200 has been appropriated for batteries, \$489,723 for electrical installations and \$534,000 for searchlights. All land at present required in the Philippine Islands has been acquired. The acquisition of additional land in the Hawaiian Islands is in progress. For construction of works and defense against landing parties in the Philippines \$180,000 was appropriated and \$457,000 for similar work in the Hawaiian Islands. For maintenance of supplies and fortifications in the Panama Canal \$95,000 is asked. There has been appropriated thus far \$427,766.21 to complete the construction of a pumping plant, electric power plant and Army storehouse for military purposes in the Philippines.

During the year numerous improvements have been made in the equipment of Engineer troops, and issues of the new equipment are being made as rapidly as available funds will permit.

The work of the Engineer School is of the greatest importance in preparing the younger officers of the corps for their future important military and civil duties. The Engineer post, besides training the battalion of enlisted Engineer troops stationed there, is also the home of the Engineer depot, which purchases, fabricates and distributes all items of Engineer equipment required by the mobile Army, as well as all supplies and much of the equipment required for the mechanical and electrical equipment of the seacoast defenses of the United States and its insular possessions. While the completion of the new school building provided for by the \$100,000 appropriated in the River and Harbor Act of July 25,

1912, has materially improved the conditions of the Engineer School proper, there is urgent need for additional funds to complete the remaining buildings comprised in the approved plan for the post and school.

Installation of equipments for the construction of Coast Artillery Militia have been or are being completed in Boston, Bridgeport, Conn.; 9th and 13th District Armories, New York city; Savannah, Ga., and San Francisco. The total amount assigned to the Engineer Department for this work is \$163,023.28.

## INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT OF NAVY YARDS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Dec. 21 signed an order making certain changes in the personnel at the Norfolk Navy Yard, by which the military and industrial features are separated. The order is almost the same as that issued when the industrial and military ends of the New York Yard were separated. This order goes into effect Jan. 11, 1915. Rear Admiral Beatty has been detailed to be commandant of the yard in charge of all military operations, and he will assume his duties on Jan. 4. Naval Constructor Watt, who recently retired from the position of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, becomes industrial manager of the yard and will assume his duties Jan. 11. Naval Constrs. W. G. Dubose and G. S. Radford will act as his assistants. Consequent upon these details, the following changes will occur among the constructors: Naval Constrs. H. G. Gillmor and S. M. Henry, now at the Norfolk Yard, will come to Washington, the former on duty connected with the Department of Justice, and the latter to take the place in the Bureau of Construction and Repair made vacant by Constructor Radford's detail. Naval Constr. J. D. Beuret, now on duty in connection with the Department of Justice, will take Mr. Dubose's place in the Bureau, and Naval Constr. William McEntee will take the place in the Washington Navy Yard rendered vacant by the appointment of Naval Constr. D. W. Taylor to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

By announcing the detail of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and former Chief Constructor Watt as industrial manager of the yard, Secretary of the Navy Daniels indicates his determination to give the industrial management scheme a thorough test. He has now inaugurated this system in the New York Navy Yard and has announced his intention to put it in at the New Orleans Navy Yard when that yard is opened. By these details the Secretary will be able to give the industrial management system a trial at the three types of yard. In the New York Yard the Secretary will be able to determine how the system will work out in the construction of new ships. New York is now the only yard where battleships are constructed, and more new ships are built there than in any other yard. At Norfolk the largest amount of heavy repair work is done, and the dual system will receive a very severe test on account of the large number of battleships that are repaired there. In New Orleans an opportunity will be afforded to see how the system works out in the smaller yards.

Upon the reports of these three yards will depend whether the system of industrial management is to be extended to all of the navy yards. Under the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy an effort will be made to divorce the industrial from the military features of the yards. When a ship goes to a yard it reports to the commandant, who turns it over to the industrial manager, who has the direction of the work on the vessel. The industrial manager is responsible for the care of the plant and the planning of all the work at the yards.

The new system is a modified form of what was known as the Newberry scheme of organization. The idea has frequently been suggested in the hearings on organization before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and this scheme and a number of others were the center of a heated controversy during the administration of former Secretary Meyer. Secretary Meyer rejected several plans of organization of land stations of yards of this character. He always insisted that the industrial features of the yards should be subordinated to their military establishments. The outcome of the experiments at New York, Norfolk and New Orleans will be watched as closely by officers throughout the Navy who have been interested in management and organization of navy yards.

A conference will shortly be held by the commandants and industrial managers of the New York, Norfolk and New Orleans yards at which plans will be discussed for putting the new system into effect. While the orders for the New York and Norfolk yards are substantially the same, it will be necessary to adapt the new system of yard management to suit local conditions. On the whole the three yards will work together to develop a general system for the reorganization of yard management in the Navy.

## CENTENNIAL OF THE TREATY OF GHENT.

It is a singular commentary on the changes that time brings that one hundred years after the treaty of peace ending the war between the United States and England, Belgium, in which the treaty was signed, is itself one of the central spots in this greatest of wars. It was on Dec. 24, 1814, that the Treaty of Ghent was concluded by commissioners of the American Republic and England. This treaty, singularly enough, satisfied neither party to it. It was denounced as bitterly in England as in the United States, where President Madison was accused by his political opponents of having negotiated an admission of defeat and disgrace. In England the government was charged with having weakly yielded to the impertinent demands of the United States. Perhaps no treaty of modern times was more unsatisfactory as a war-ending document. It virtually left matters as they had been before the war. After talk of an armistice had come to nothing, the Czar of Russia in April, 1813, made an offer of mediation which was eagerly accepted by the United States, which named its delegates, but England declined the offer, suggesting that the two countries at war negotiate directly. In January, 1814, this offer reached the United States, together with the news of the defeat of Napoleon at Leipzig and the advance of Wellington into southern France. America wished to have the negotiations held at Gothenburg, Sweden, but Lord Castlereagh preferred London. Finally Ghent was chosen. The American plenipotentiaries went at once to Ghent, but the British delayed their arrival, evidently waiting for further developments in the war against Napoleon. After President Madison had heard of the banishment of Napoleon to Elba he realized that

England could now throw her entire naval and military force against the United States, and accordingly he directed the commissioners to refer the question of impressment of American seamen to a separate negotiation.

Upon the receipt of still more information as to the stubborn attitude of the British government the American commissioners were instructed, if necessary, to omit the impressment question altogether from the treaty, but to inform the British that their silence must not be interpreted as an admission of the right of the British claim to impress men from under the American flag. There was general indignation throughout the United States when news reached the country late in October, 1914, of the claims put forward by Britain at the opening of the negotiations at Ghent. New York and Virginia proceeded to raise a "permanent force of defense." On Feb. 11, 1815, the British sloop-of-war *Favorite* under a flag of truce reached New York with two messengers, one British and one American, bringing news of the conclusion of the treaty of peace. The American commissioners had met the British claim that the Americans sought Canada by denying that the conquest of that territory had ever been an object of the war. As signed the treaty provided for the restoration of all conquered territory by each side and the appointment of three commissions, to settle the title to islands on the coast of Maine, to mark the northeastern boundary as far as the St. Lawrence and to run a line through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Lake of the Woods. It was not until 1842 that the Webster-Ashburton treaty definitely cleared up the dispute as to the Maine boundary. There was no mention in the treaty of the matters of impressment and illegal blockades, the two principal causes of the war. However, the success of the Americans in the sea fights of the war showed England the danger of arousing the animosity of a nation that could take care of herself so well on the seas, of which Britain had formerly claimed the mastery. Although, as Justice Riddell, of Ontario, has shown in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, England for many years did not abandon her position as to impressing seamen, the practice of it against the United States ceased with the war. For the celebration of this centenary of peace between the two great English-speaking nations much preparation had been made, but the joyousness of the occasion has been marred by the hostilities in Europe. The "peace" clan had sought to make much out of this century of peace as an indication of the trend of the world toward a warless era, but the great European conflict disarranged all their plans and weakened the force of the example they had hoped to draw.

#### MILITARY SURGERY OF PRESENT WAR.

An article by Dr. J. P. Hogue, of New York city, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* sustains the view we have taken in our columns with reference to the stories of the use of dum-dum bullets in the present war. He says practically all the wounds seen were from rifle bullets and shrapnel. One saber wound was observed; there were no bayonet wounds. The wound of entrance of the pointed .30 caliber cup-nickel steel rifle bullet used by the Germans is generally a small one—smaller than the diameter of the bullet—while that of exit is generally larger. The course of the bullet is generally straight, but one that is nearly spent may be deflected or stopped by a strong bone such as the femur. Large lacerated wounds are sometimes made by the "ricochet" bullet, one that has struck a hard substance and been deformed by bursting its jacket. These are the wounds that give rise to the report of the use of dum-dum or explosive bullets. When a strong bone, such as the humerus or femur, is struck by a bullet within its zone of maximum speed (5,465 yards) either the bone is cleanly perforated—and this is very rare—or else it is completely shattered. In the latter case there is such a transmission of energy that extensive comminution results. On the other hand, when a bullet at the end of its trajectory strikes a bone a simple fracture results. Short flat bones are generally shattered; small bones are most often extensively comminuted.

Wounds from shrapnel are, in general, more severe than those from rifle bullets. Shrapnel wounds result from large missiles traveling at a comparatively low rate of speed, and are therefore characterized by a large amount of laceration. Perforating shrapnel wounds are rarely seen, in most cases the missiles lodging in the tissues and forcing in with them clothing or parts of equipment. These wounds vary greatly in size and are practically always multiple—seventy-five having been counted in one soldier. The destructive effect on bones is very great. Compound fractures of the skull were very frequent from shrapnel wounds.

Wounds of the face and eyes by rifle bullets were not uncommon, especially since a great deal of the fighting has been done in trenches. Shrapnel wounds of the face were one of the commonest of injuries. Part of the chin or side of the face was often torn away, and in many cases some of the underlying bone. Wounds in the neck are comparatively rarely seen. Wounds of the chest were not common. Practically all the chest cases showed a complicating fracture of one or more ribs. A surprisingly large number of patients had non-penetrating wounds of the abdominal wall, many simply small particles of shrapnel embedded under the skin. That the modern rifle bullet is not a harmless one when it penetrates the abdomen seems to be an indubitable fact. At the front few laparotomies are done on account of inadequate facilities. Most patients with abdominal wounds are transported to the nearest base hospital, and there treated expectantly. Localized abscess formation is the rule, and in no case of this kind is operation performed at the base hospital unless there is a definite abscess. Bullet wounds in the lower part of the abdomen have been found particularly fatal, as there is often a perforation of the large intestine with a resulting abscess. Wounds of the perineum are comparatively rare.

By far the most frequent cases are those of injuries to the extremities. Some of the very superficial injuries from rifle bullets remain clean, but practically every other wound of an extremity from either bullet or shrapnel is infected. It is for this reason that the compound fractures of the humerus and femur are so serious. When a fracture occurs long fissures are often present and there is infection of the soft parts and bone from the very beginning. Compound infected fractures of the humerus yield more readily to treatment than do similar injuries to the femur. Amputation of the arm has rarely to be resorted to unless there is injury to the brachial artery high up or some complication. Amputation through the thigh, however, must be done in a fairly large proportion of cases.

Of the two dreaded complications of gunshot injuries—

tetanus and gas gangrene—it was too early in the war to speak. The French government had a supply of antitetanic serum on hand, so that it was a rule in many base hospitals that every soldier should be given an immunizing dose on admission. In four hospitals in Paris—each with a capacity of about 400 beds—not one had more than six cases of tetanus. Gas gangrene was more common and is especially prone to follow shrapnel wounds of the thigh.

#### EXPLOSIVE BULLETS AGAINST AIRCRAFT.

Fr. William Lanchester, M. Inst., C.E., published a series of articles in *London Engineering* (October, 1914), in which, under the headline "Aircraft in Warfare" he shows how explosive or "dum-dum" bullets might be used for attacks on aircraft by rifle fire. He shows the pictures of four bullets, two of them having an explosive charge, the other two of the dum-dum type. His explanation of one type, applicable to an Enfield bullet, runs: "An explosive charge is inserted in the fore part of the bullet and consists of equal parts of sulphur and chlorate of potash, this mixture acting both as detonator and 'bursting'." Of the "expanding" type of bullet the article says: "The means usually adopted in the case of the solid-head bullet is to drill or form a hollow in the nose as familiar to all who have used a sporting rifle. Another well known method is to split the nose for a short distance by two cuts at right angles. In the case of the nickel-covered bullet the drilled nose again is sometimes adopted or the nickel sheath at the nose, or point, of the bullet is removed, the lead core being laid bare. All these devices have been practiced in connection with sporting ammunition for many years."

"The art of designing an expanding bullet is so proportioned things that under the average conditions the degree of expansion is that found to be most desirable; thus the depth of the hole, or the extent of the slits, or the amount of the sheath cut away may be varied to whatever extent desired. The object to be attained is that the bullet shall expend its whole energy in inflicting the maximum possible injury, but at the same time it must not go to pieces or spread to such an extent that its penetration is lacking. In stopping big game it is necessary, not only that the energy should be wholly utilized, but also that it should be expended, as far as possible, in injury to the deep-seated, vital organs."

Mr. Lanchester notes a modified form of expanding bullet in which the sheath is kept intact, but is not wholly filled by the lead core, there being an air space in the fore end; this type expands to a moderate degree only, and retains a considerable power of penetration. Another form of bullet noted is composed of pellets or shot embedded in a matrix of only just sufficient strength to hold together so that on comparatively light impact the component pellets will be released and each will follow its individual direction of motion.

Mr. Lanchester weighs the question whether an aeroplane could be equipped with a special gun, weighing from forty pounds to forty-five pounds, and in a former article advocated that flying machines should fly low over the ground at a parallel to the enemy's trenches so as to gain the most effective fire into them. He says in conclusion: "It is unnecessary to discuss the probability or possibility of the abandonment of the restriction imposed by the declaration of St. Petersburg. We know that the clause in question was framed from humanitarian motives, and it is fairly evident that any expanding bullet that, from its behavior, is tantamount to an explosive bullet would be looked upon as infringing the terms of the declaration, even though it contain no actual explosive; the terms of the Hague declaration (Art. 60), are virtually an admission of this. What is equally clear is that neither at St. Petersburg, in 1868, nor at the Hague, in 1899, did the matter arise that now confronts us; and so it is actually a question to what extent either document will be considered binding under the conditions that have arisen. In any case it behooves us to ascertain definitely all there is to know on the subject."

#### APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Arkansas—Raymond C. Gibbs, Fort Smith; James G. Housley, alternate, Van Buren; George W. McGraw, alternate, Fort Smith.

Illinois—Albert F. Ward, 513 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago; Paul Michel, alternate, Chicago; Hobart H. Sommers, alternate, Chicago.

Indiana—John C. Allman, Crown Point; Joseph H. Gordon, alternate, Whiting.

Massachusetts—Duncan Hodges, Lincoln; Aubrey L. Hunt, alternate, Lowell.

Michigan—Hans Kramer, Detroit.

Minnesota—Richard Ericson, Two Harbors; E. F. Fleury, alternate, Duluth.

New Jersey—John C. Righter, jr., Salem; William M. Solly, alternate, Berlin; LeRoy R. Hodges, alternate, Woodbury.

North Dakota—Paul D. Howell, Stanley.

Pennsylvania—Franklin Morrett, Steelton; Walter K. Fasnacht, alternate, Palmyra; Paul R. Carl, alternate, Williamstown; William P. King, Pittsburgh.

Tennessee—Patrick H. Tansey, Memphis; Karl Kettman, alternate, Memphis.

#### FIFTY YEARS OF PEACE IN 3,000.

International anarchy is the cause of the European war, according to Dr. John Mez, of the University of Munich, president of the International Society of Students, who made an address at Chicago Dec. 18.

"The main factor in international relations," he said, "is the desire for trade and colonies. War is the necessary outcome of the present condition of society, which is international anarchy."

"In the last 3,000 years there have been only fifty years without war and there have been 8,000 peace treaties."

Among the steps necessary to make peace something more than armed neutrality, Professor Mez said, was a concert of the Powers to police the world and "an end of secret treaties and indemnities."

The following is an extract from a despatch received by the Navy Department from Ensign Williams, U.S.N., Radio Officer, Canal Zone: "For communication with British cruiser on west coast I have dismantled radio of one British collier at Balboa, Canal Zone."

#### FORCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

In view of the present experiences of war it may be well to recall the following facts as to the Civil War, which we take from James G. Blaine's account of "Twenty Years in Congress":

"The total number of men called under arms by the Government of the United States between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to 2,759,049, of whom 2,656,053 were actually embodied in the armies. If to these be added the 1,100,000 men recruited by the Southern States during the same time, the total armed forces reach the enormous amount of nearly 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000 of all ages, 4,000,000 of whom were slaves. Before this vast aggregate, the celebrative uprising of the French nation in 1793, or the more recent efforts of France and Germany in the war of 1870-1871, sink into insignificance. And within three years the whole of these vast forces were peaceably disbanded and the Army had shrunk to a normal strength of only 30,000 men."

The area over which the armies of the Union were called to operate during the Civil War was 800,000 square miles in extent; a territory as large as the German Empire, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Holland combined. Those who led in the secession movement relied confidently upon the impossibility of overcoming a population inhabiting so great an expanse of territory.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon, the Army of the United States, rank and file, scarcely exceeded 16,000 men. The Government was compelled to equip its vast forces from stores of which hardly a nucleus existed. Arms, ammunition, military supplies, were all to be instantly gathered. The growth of the great host, its equipment, its marshaling, its prodigious strength, are among the marvels and the glories of our history.

Blockade-running became a regular business, and the extent to which it was carried may be inferred from the fact that during the war the American fleet captured or sunk more than 700 vessels bound from British ports to ports of the Confederacy. How many vessels escaped our Navy and safely ran the blockade may never be known, but for three years it was a steady contest between the Navy of the United States and the blockade-runners of England. The persistent course of the latter was stimulated both by cupidity and by ill-will to this country. They were anxious to make pecuniary gains for themselves and to aid the Confederacy at the same time. They were checked only by the extra hazardous character imparted to the trade by the alertness and superior vigilance of our cruisers, which caused many millions of English ventures to seek safer and less profitable markets and sent many millions of British property to the adjudication of our own prize courts.

The establishment and maintenance of a blockade is not accounted by naval officers as the most brilliant service to which in the line of their profession they may be deputed, but it was a service of inestimable value to the cause of the Union, and it was performed with a skill and thoroughness never surpassed. The blockade required an enormous force of men. In addition to the marines, to the large body of soldiers transferred from time to time to the Navy, and to rebel prisoners that joined in the service, there were 121,807 men specially enlisted in our Navy during the war. But for the aid thus rendered by the Navy, the hard fight would have been longer and more sanguinary. Had not the blockade thus deprived the South of the munitions of war, of clothing and of all manner of supplies which England and France were eager to furnish her, we should not have seen the end of the Civil War in 1865, and we should have been subjected to all the hazards implied by the indefinite continuance of the struggle.

#### THE CHURCH MILITANT.

"Ex-Attaché" in the *Washington Post*, whose articles are copyrighted by the Brentwood Company, tells us that the Vatican reports show that close upon 70,000 ecclesiastics, including seven bishops and nineteen other prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, are now serving in different capacities with the armies in the field, notably with the Belgian, French, German and Austrian forces. Many of them are engaged in hospital work. But thousands of them are serving as combatants in the French army alone, that is to say, about two-fifths of the entire Roman Catholic clergy of the nation. Most of them are in the ranks as privates and non-commissioned officers, while some are lieutenants and even captains. This service is compulsory, as the conscription laws of France make no exemption in favor of the clergy and it receives the sanction of ecclesiastical superiors. The priests serving as non-commissioned officers and as privates in the French army and who have been taken prisoners have thus far declined to take advantage of the concession made to them by the German Emperor that they should be treated as officers without regard to the question of rank, declaring with one accord their desire to share the fate of their comrades in the ranks.

If in Belgium, Austria and Germany the Roman Catholic clergy restrict themselves to service in the non-combatant branches of the army—that is to say, in the ambulances, etc.—it is because the law exempts ecclesiastics from the obligation to serve in the ranks; but at least 6,000 Lutheran divines have voluntarily enlisted in the German army as combatants.

In Russia tens of thousands of priests of the National Church have sought permission to enlist as ordinary soldiers and as combatants. Thus far the holy synod at Petrograd has refused its sanction for the reason that there is no need for their services, since the Muscovite Empire has already more reserves than it can put into the field.

With regard to Great Britain, Roman Catholic priests have volunteered only for ambulance and Red Cross service or for duty as chaplains. But there are large numbers of clergymen who have enlisted in spite of the disapproval, in the case of the clergymen of the Church of England, of their ecclesiastical superiors, who hold that a priest should show his patriotism in other ways. "Ex-Attaché" says: "All have fulfilled their duty in such a manner as to win the admiration, the affection and the profound reverence of their comrades of every class. Indeed, many are the touching stories that can be told of French soldier-priests, themselves badly wounded, crawling on the battlefield to the side of a dying comrade, to hear his confession, to grant him absolution and the last rites of the church, priest and penitent sometimes passing away together while thus engaged, into the great beyond. Moreover, there have been many hundreds of priests in the French army, and of Protestant clergymen in the German forces, who have received the 'médaille Militaire' or the cross of the legion of honor from France, and the iron cross from the Kaiser, for feats of heroism

as combatants; sometimes for actual fighting against overwhelming odds, but more often for the carrying of wounded officers and comrades into their own lines, under the deadly fire of the enemy."

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from pages 521-2.)

After a searching investigation of the activities of the German fleet in the South Pacific recently, the government of Chile has made formal protest to Germany against alleged violations of neutrality by the German navy in Chilean waters. The protest transmitted by the Chilean Minister at Berlin sets forth that the German ships prior to their successful engagement with Rear Admiral Craddock's British squadron stayed as long as five days in one island owned by Chile and transferred supplies at another small island after a stay of seven days. Reparation from Germany, it is understood, is asked in the protest. At the same time the Chilean government has protested to Great Britain, charging that the British cruiser Glasgow recently took mail from vessels in Chilean waters.

Some interesting sidelights on the sinking of four of the five German cruisers of Admiral von Spee by the British squadron under Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands Dec. 8 were shown by Admiral Sturdee when entertained ashore at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 21. The statement we made last week on page 503 that it was probably a running fight is borne out by Admiral Sturdee. In the course of some remarks the Admiral said: "We were grimy from coaling when the Germans were sighted approaching. I made the signal to get up steam. Then we had breakfast. Everybody washed up. The British were fresh and clean and ready for the fight by the time we began to get close. We divided our squadron. Then the pursuit began. It was a pursuit, because when the enemy found they were up against it they made off. We steamed away after them at twenty knots. It was six hours before we came within range. When the Germans saw there was no escape they turned and accepted the inevitable. We sunk the flagship Scharnhorst at one o'clock, and the last of their squadron to participate in the engagement at six o'clock. This was the Leipzig. The Glasgow sank her. The Dresden got away. Providence gave us the opportunity. We had only a small fleet and had been in the Falklands only twenty-four hours. The Germans went down bravely with their colors flying." Admiral Sturdee explained that the Nürnberg, which fled when the battle started, was overtaken and sunk by the Kent. He declared that the British squadron had suffered eight men killed and fourteen wounded in the battle. The invincible showed signs of having been struck six times. About one hundred German sailors who were saved during the fighting sailed from Montevideo as prisoners Dec. 21 for England on board the steamer Crown of Galicia. They arrived in port Dec. 20 on the British cruiser Invincible. The flagship Invincible, of the British fleet, cleared for Chilean waters. Cables say that the Glasgow and Cornwall are now searching the Chilean coast for the Dresden.

Police of New Orleans, La., on Dec. 22, 1914, arrested three Germans, one of whom has made a confession from which the police believe they have disclosed a wide conspiracy to destroy passenger and freight steamships of British and French lines by placing on board infernal machines filled with high explosives. One complete bomb of enormous power, which was to have been sent Dec. 23 through the parcel post for shipment on board the Chicago, of the French Line, which leaves New York Dec. 26, was found in the room of Hans Halle, alias Frank Holm and Holmes, one of the prisoners, who later made a confession. In this room also were found percussion caps, nitroglycerin and other chemical apparatuses for the manufacture of high power bombs. The bomb found in a complete state had a clockwork attachment which would have exploded it in six and a half days. It contained enough explosive easily to wreck a dreadnought. The arrangement of the wires, caps and other mechanism and the precautions taken to protect the device indicated that it was the work of a man who knew his business. The box containing the bomb was labeled "Books and Photographic Plates," and with elaborate inscriptions cautioning against breaking the glass said to be therein. It had been refused by the express companies which were importuned to take it, because they did not know the shipper. Halle and Sommers are accused under Section No. 846, Revised Statutes of the United States, with preparing combustibles or explosives for the purpose of destroying a ship.

The British Embassy at Washington, D.C., on Dec. 22, 1914, issued the following statement: "The Military Attaché of the German Embassy has justified the killing of women and children by the Imperial German navy at Scarborough and Whitby on the ground that these places were defended within the meaning of The Hague Convention (ix., 1907). Even were they defended, the Convention prescribes a reasonable time for waiting and due regard for sacred edifices and historic monuments. As a matter of fact, Scarborough is a seaside resort and Whitby a fishing village. Both are absolutely undefended. Their bombardment took place without the slightest notice, and churches seem to have been specially singled out for attack."

A London Morning Post despatch reports that the Russians have succeeded in curtailing the aeroplane work of the Germans by the use of artillery and picked rifle shots. "The Russians' success with artillery against aeroplanes is due to a novel application of old forms of missiles long discarded in ordinary warfare. Some form of cast shot or grapple is apparently the missile which readily adaptability to new circumstances has applied with success to the problem presented by aeroplanes. Night attacks are another form of warfare which the Germans are beginning to utilize more frequently, having had bitter experience with their success as delivered by the Russians. The Germans, however, still stick to close formations, particularly at night, whereas the Russians go out individually at wide distances apart. The results naturally correspond. The cost of life to the Germans is appalling and the results nil. The Russians go to work very differently. A few volunteers, scouting over the whole area, first prepare the way; then their forces move up, widely extended. When the alarm is given the Germans usually find reason to believe that they are attacked at least on three sides, and often from the rear."

The United Service Magazine for December, 1914, scoffs at the statements that the Germans are turning out a Zeppelin at the Friedrichshafen works every once in three weeks and they are using in their dirigibles a

gas fifteen times lighter than hydrogen and a metal with only one-third the density of aluminum. In regard to the "Zeppelin scare" which Teuton ingenuity has endeavored to produce, we are told that "all that need be said is that while damage may be wrought by bomb dropping from an airship it can hardly be on a large scale. Wind and weather for a cross North Sea aerial raid, say on London, will also have to be very favorable, and success of a sensational kind from a military point of view is most unlikely, though a well trained crew, determined to take all risks and sacrifice themselves, if necessary, might succeed in doing spiteful damage of a sporadic nature, by dropping explosive and incendiary bombs in various places."

The United Service Magazine, of London, for December, 1914, publishes a monthly article on current events by a British officer under the nom de plume of "Admiral," who does not take so rosy a view of the appointment of Lord Fisher as some others do. The writer says: "I cannot close these remarks without a reference to the retirement of Prince Louis, of Battenberg, from his position as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty of which I can only say here, that it is sincerely regretted throughout the service, as he was recognized as an officer of great ability and large experience, fully trusted by all ranks in the Navy. He has been succeeded by Lord Fisher, whose ability and power of work are fully recognized; but he is seventy-three and it is twelve years since he held command afloat, while in his six years' tenure of the same position he was thought to have allowed the purely naval necessities, which were his special charge, to be sacrificed to political expediency, notably in the dismantling of foreign yards and the reduction of cruisers."

A royal commission from Roumania has arrived in the United States to purchase munitions of war, especially arms and ammunition from American manufacturers.

The Germans are reported to be harvesting grain in the portion of France occupied by them, using German threshing machines of the largest size. The German soldier at the front is, we are told, smiling and well fed, as he has one more warm meal daily than in peace time. The lean grayhounds seen after the dash on Paris are again rounding out into portly Germans.

#### CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

At the present rate of progress the Philippines bill will not be reported to the Senate before the latter part of January. It was expected until just before adjournment that the bill would come out of the committee by Jan. 15, but several of the members of the committee expressed the belief that it could not complete the work on the bill until a later date. A poll of the committee indicates that the preamble of the bill, which makes an abstract declaration that the United States will eventually give the islands their independence, may be stricken from the measure. Some members insist that it goes too far and others that it does not go far enough. There is a disposition on the part of some of the most influential members to take the position that this Congress cannot commit future Congresses to any policy in regard to the independence of the islands. This is doubtless true. If this Congress should fix a definite date for the independence of the Philippine Islands, the next Congress could pass legislation rescinding this action. This being true, the only purpose that the preamble of the bill as it passed the House could serve is to create unrest in the islands. This is the position that is taken by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, who formerly believed in the immediate independence of the Philippines. Those who are insisting on granting independence at an early date favor a preamble which would outline some definite policy on the part of the Government. They think that the islands are ready for immediate independence, or at least as ready as they ever will be, and are arguing that the United States should sever its connections with the Philippines at the earliest possible date. With this end in view they insist that a definite date for granting independence to the islands should be fixed in the preamble of the bill. One senator has declared that if a preamble of this character is not adopted he will vote to have the preamble stricken out altogether. There is such a varied assortment of ideas as to what should be done with the Philippines in the committee that the bill may not be reported until the first of February. Even if it should be reported before the 15th of January there will scarcely be enough time left to secure its passage at this session.

Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, who up to this time has given his attention almost exclusively to the Navy, proposed a novel scheme in a bill he introduced in the House this week for increasing the strength of the Army and taking care of the unemployed in the cities. Mr. Britten thinks that there should be a special term of enlistment by which the unemployed could enlist in the Army for four months. His bill proposes to add 100,000 to the Army for this purpose. In speaking of his reasons for introducing the bill Mr. Britten said that it was "the logical outcome of the times and conditions." "No well-informed man will deny," he added, "that the United States greatly needs a vastly increased force of trained men on which to depend in case of war, and yet we are not disposed to create a great standing army that might savor of the beginning of an era of militarism. A citizen soldier is the answer to the problem, and my bill aims to provide a reserve force of this character which in a few years would number hundreds of thousands of men and may be the saving strength of the nation when called upon to defend our institutions against a foreign foe. When a man enlists in the Navy he is given three months' training at a naval station, part of which time is devoted to educational work, and is then pronounced fitted for the naval service. On this basis the four months' enlistment devoted to military training provided in my bill would certainly thoroughly ground a man in the duties of a soldier and would develop a body of men that would be a valuable acquisition to our standing army in time of war. The well clothed, well fed, properly housed citizens are the patriotic ones. Convince a man that his country is concerned for his welfare and he will give his last drop of blood for her defense. The difference between loafing the greater portion of four months during a hard winter, dependent upon charity, and being properly housed and trained mentally and physically as a citizen soldier can hardly be estimated, and the value to the Government in saving to its citizenship these men who will be discharged from their enlistment terms in such physical condition, as well as in such an improved mental and moral state as to be a distinct value in a constructive way to the wealth of the country, is worth many times more than the appropriation of dollars and

cents to carry out the provisions of the bill which I have introduced would indicate."

We published Dec. 12, page 474, H.R. 19555, "To organize a Public Service Corps." Explaining the purpose of this bill, Mr. Hulings, M.C. from Pennsylvania, who introduced it, says: "It is merely a plan by which young Americans, from sixteen to twenty-five years of age—the age is kept low so that men securing the training would be available longer for service before reaching the military age limit—can be enlisted and trained under military government and regulations precisely as though they were soldiers in campaign and employed in building public roads, for the term of one year, when the privates would be discharged and a new force enlisted, so that in a few years there would be a large body of men trained to military life from which volunteer soldiers would come should an emergency arise. In this way we would get a 'citizenry trained to arms,' and we would probably get two miles of roads for what one now costs. The members of the 'corps' would get real training in military life, which men in the National Guard, or even in the Regular Army, do not and cannot get. The officers especially would get actual experience in the handling of masses of men, in castrementation, transport of materials and operation of machinery, administration of subsistence and quartermaster's supplies and paper work, which Army officers do not get at our scattered Army posts. Enormous quantities of machinery and supplies out of use at Panama could be devoted to the work." If the members of the proposed corps are kept busy at hard manual labor, how are they to obtain the instruction in rifle shooting, in marching and the other requirements of the soldier? Mr. Hulings evidently shares the delusion of so many civilians that there is nothing to learn in the military profession and that soldiers are a set of idlers for whom occupation must be found. His corps might have some value as an auxiliary of a thoroughly trained soldiery, especially if they would relieve our soldiers of the wholly unutilized labor they are now required to perform, but not as a substitute for it. Mr. Hulings's ignorance of this subject is indicated by his statement that his corps of day laborers, devoted entirely to unutilized pursuits, would be "the means of giving in a few years to a large body of men real military training, on whom we could call in case of need." And of what value would one-year volunteers be in the extremity of war? We had our experience of short service men without adequate military training in the early days of the Civil War. There are ways of spending an additional fifty millions of dollars for the public defense much more effective than that suggested by Mr. Hulings.

Hon. R. Wayne Parker, a brother of Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., who was a member of the Congresses from the Fifty-fourth to the Sixty-first, has signaled his return to the House of Representatives by an excellent speech on the subject of national defense. In this Mr. Parker shows that we can, and we should, provide rifles, field cannon and ammunition for arming five million men within ten years at small expense, and that we can do this without withdrawing a single man from work or wages and without establishing the least show of militarism. It would appear that Russia has been at a great disadvantage because she has not had sufficient arms and ammunition to arm her masses, and that for the same reason England and France have been unable to arm their recruits. The possession of arms and ammunition for five million men may not be of advantage to us at the beginning of a war, but it makes our potential power thereafter immense, and may thus deter a rival from possible attack. Without some such preparation we are as helpless as the Chinese, and more vulnerable. Mr. Parker shows that what he proposes is simply carrying out the system of our forefathers, who in 1792 provided for a standing army which would in like proportion to our population number now 150,000 men. In 1792 every man between eighteen and forty-five years was required to appear at an annual muster with what was then the proper equipment of arms for war, provided for a reserve of arms and men, and established a school for officers sufficient for the need of that time when we had a population of only 3,300,000 freemen, excluding the 700,000 slaves. What is proposed by Mr. Parker is a return to that system, applying it to our present conditions. Small arms for one million men, with quick firers and field guns in proper proportion, could be provided by an expenditure of \$37.50 a head, and it is proposed to extend the expenditure over a term of years. Mr. Parker says: "I am in hopes that this is all that we need to keep in store. Perhaps ammunition, clothes, shoes, harness and equipment can be left, for the most part, to be made by our various factories in times of emergency. But if not, the total cost of full equipment for each man for artillery, ammunition, arms and necessary equipment is something under \$225, so that \$22,500,000 a year would give full equipment for 1,000,000 men in ten years. Our Military Academy has not grown with our population. In 1812 it had 250 cadets, and our population was less than 7,500,000, including slaves. If we had the same proportion at the Academy now it would be a school of over 3,300 young men instead of less than 700. That school is not able now to supply the needs of the Army. Before 1860 a large majority of the graduates went into civil life. Every graduate of the four-year course in civil life can be expected to remain available for the Volunteer Army for thirty years thereafter, and every cadet in the Academy will thus represent eight officers who will be ready for volunteer service. If there be one West Point graduate allotted for every hundred men they would be pretty well supplied; and if each West Point cadetship thus supplied eight officers to 800 men, the annual cost of, say, \$1,600 for a cadet—it is rather high—makes the cost for officers about \$2 a year for each man that they command. It is a small price."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Balch was placed in full commission Dec. 17, 1914.

The Monterey has been assigned to duty as receiving ship at Olongapo.

The Parker was placed in full commission Dec. 15, 1914.

The Benham was placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, Dec. 21, 1914.

The Mohican has been detached from duty as tender to the Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet.

The flag of the commander, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Minnesota to the Rhode Island.

The Monadnock has been detached from duty as receiving ship at Olongapo and assigned to duty as tender to

the Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet. The following vessels will proceed to the navy yard, Norfolk, about Feb. 15, for docking and repairs; Sylvia, Montgomery, Sylph, Bagley, Barney, Bailey and Biddle.

The San Diego, now on the west coast of Mexico, has been ordered to proceed to San Diego, to arrive by the 30th instant, to remain one week and then return to Mexican waters.

The Mars, now at the navy yard, Mare Island, has been ordered to proceed to Olongapo, via Honolulu and Guam. After discharging cargo at Olongapo the Mars will return to San Francisco via Guam and Honolulu.

Miss Marie L. Cushing, of Fredonia, N.Y., will be the sponsor for the new U.S. torpedoblast destroyer Cushing, which is to be launched at the Fore River Ship Yards, Quincy, Mass., on Jan. 16. Miss Cushing is the daughter of Lieut. William B. Cushing, who sank the Albatross in Wilmington Harbor during the Civil War.

The following radiogram, dated 11 p.m., Dec. 18, was received from Captain McKean, commanding U.S.S. West Virginia, via San Diego, Cal.: "Perry sighted American-Hawaiian steamer Isthmian at 5:30 p.m. Joined her about six. West Virginia sighted the convoy at 7:15; joined about 7:45; Isthmian making about seven and one-half knots on course for San Diego. Our 8 p.m. position was latitude 29.54; longitude 16.06. Course, three thirty-five true; expect to be off San Diego by midnight Saturday. Iroquois joined at 10:45; offered to take any people on board who desired to come, to send working party and material if needed. Captain reported no passengers on board and no working party or material needed. Weather overcast; cloudy; sea smooth."

## THE NAVY.

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Monaghan, sailed Dec. 22 from New York for the Charleston Yard.  
Benham, arrived Dec. 22 at Whitestone Landing, N.Y.  
Stewart, arrived Dec. 22 at San Pedro, Cal.  
Jenkins, arrived Dec. 22 at the Brooklyn Yard.  
West Virginia and Iroquois, sailed Dec. 22 from San Diego, for San Francisco, Cal.  
Jason, arrived Dec. 23 at Piraeus, Greece.  
Tennessee, sailed Dec. 23 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Jaffa, Palestine.  
San Francisco, arrived Dec. 22 at Pensacola, Fla.  
Marietta, arrived Dec. 23 at the Brooklyn Yard.  
Uncas, arrived Dec. 23 at the Philadelphia Yard.  
Cyclops, arrived Dec. 23 at Key West, Fla.  
Monaghan, arrived at Charleston Dec. 23.  
Hancock, arrived at Philadelphia Dec. 23.  
Machias, arrived at New York Dec. 24.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 18, 1914.

#### Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh to be a commander.  
Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle to be a commander.  
Ensign Ralph E. Sampson to be a lieutenant (junior grade).  
Mach. Axel V. Kettels to be a chief machinist.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Robert T. S. Lowell to be a lieutenant.  
Lieut. (J.G.) Clyde R. Robinson to be a lieutenant.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 18.—Lieut. W. W. Bradley detached Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, to Carnegie Steel Co., Mahan, Pa.  
Lieut. W. W. Galbraith detached works Washington Steel and Ordnance Company; to works Tredgar Co., Richmond, Va.  
Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Scheibla detached works Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Penn detached Kansas; to navy yard, Philadelphia.  
P.A. Surg. E. V. Valz detached Minnesota; to home and wait orders.  
P.A. Surg. J. B. Pollard to Minnesota.  
Chaplain B. R. Patrick detached Marine Expeditionary Force, Atlantic Fleet; to North Dakota.

Chief Mach. W. R. Scofield to receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.  
DEC. 19.—Rear Admiral F. E. Beatty to Commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Capt. T. Snowden detached Naval War College; to Commandant, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Capt. H. A. Field detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Naval War College.

Capt. S. S. Wood detached Naval War College; to home and wait orders.  
Comdr. S. L. W. Kittelle detached command Albany; to command Maryland.  
Comdr. W. K. Harrison to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. P. Jackson to office Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Lieut. G. E. Davis detached Cleveland; to K-7.  
Lieut. J. H. Newton detached command Yankton; to Maine.  
Lieut. C. Bean to New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.

Lieut. W. B. Howe detached St. Louis; to Cheyenne.  
Lieut. (J.G.) K. Heron detached Cheyenne; to Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.  
Lieut. (J.G.) J. B. Oldendorf detached Navy Department; to Hannibal.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. A. Waddington detached Fortune, A-3 and A-4, to K-4.  
Lieut. (J.G.) A. H. Douglass detached Buffalo; to Cleveland.

Lieut. (J.G.) V. J. Dixon to Buffalo.  
Ensign H. D. Bode detached South Dakota; to Cheyenne.  
Ensign C. B. Byrne detached Cheyenne; to K-3.

Ensign J. L. Nielson detached Oregon; to Cheyenne.  
Ensign R. E. Bell detached Albany; to Oregon.  
Ensign R. T. Young detached Rainbow; to Buffalo.

Asst. Paymr. W. E. Moorman detached Rainbow; settle accounts and wait orders.  
Chief Btsn. A. Madsen to treatment, Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Btsn. A. W. Anderson detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.  
Gun. F. G. Keyes detached West Virginia; to Buffalo.  
Mach. J. C. Parker detached South Dakota; to Buffalo.

Mach. F. E. Webster detached Maryland; to Buffalo.  
Mach. W. D. Dadd detached Buffalo; to Maryland.  
Pay Clerk W. H. Abbey appointment revoked.  
Paymr. Clerk M. S. Hirschorn appointed to Chester and Salem.

DEC. 21.—Ensigns A. H. Donahue and D. W. Hamilton detached Virginia; to Hannibal.  
Note.—Chief Btsn. G. E. Plander, retired, died at West Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1914.

DEC. 22.—Med. Dir. L. L. Von Wedekind detached Solace; to home and wait orders.  
DEC. 23.—Rear Admiral W. N. Little placed on retired list from Dec. 31, 1914; detached all duty; to home.

Capt. G. Kaemmerling detached Bureau Steam Engineering; to New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.  
Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer detached navy yard, Norfolk; to command receiving ship at New York.

Lieut. F. X. Gygax detached radio station, Tuckerton, N.J.; to connection fitting out G-3 and in command when commissioned.  
Lieut. W. L. Pryor detached Virginia; to Ericsson.  
Lieut. C. C. Hartigan detached South Carolina; to Dolphin.  
Lieut. J. W. Wilcox detached Dolphin; to Virginia.  
Lieut. C. H. Shaw detached Tallahassee; to South Carolina.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. E. Meredith detached all duty; to home. Ensign W. V. Combs detached Chester; to Fulton.

Med. Insp. R. Kennedy detached Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.; to command Solace.

Med. Insp. G. H. T. Lowndes detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

Surg. J. Stepp detached Naval Dispensary; to Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. D. G. Allen detached 5th Regiment of Marines; to New Hampshire.

P.A. Surg. H. Shaw to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. L. Sheldon detached Naval Medical School, Washington; to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. M. E. Rose detached with 5th Regiment of Marines; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier detached Washington; to Naval Training Station, St. Helena, Va.

Naval Constr. G. S. Radford detached Bureau of Construction and Repair; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Constr. S. M. Henry detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Naval Constr. W. C. Du Bose detached Bureau of Construction and Repair; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Constr. R. M. Watt detached Bureau of Construction and Repair; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Constr. H. G. Gilmor detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Naval Constr. W. McEntee detached Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Civil Engr. C. W. Parks detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to naval station, Honolulu.

Civil Engr. C. Paul detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to navy yard, New Orleans, La.

Civil Engr. E. R. Gaylor detached Bureau of Yards and Docks; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Civil Engr. F. R. Harris detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Civil Engr. R. C. Holliday detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Civil Engr. L. M. Cox detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Civil Engr. G. S. Burrell detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to naval station, Honolulu.

A. Civil Engr. R. N. Warfield detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 21.—Lieut. Col. B. H. Fuller detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to fleet marine officer, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. L. M. Gulick detached Arkansas; to command Marine Barracks, navy yard, D.C.

Capt. H. H. Kipp detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Arkansas.

First Lieut. H. M. Butler to Florida.

Second Lieut. N. C. Bates to New York.

Second Lieut. G. C. DeNeale detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Oregon.

### REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

A bottle paper set adrift by Capt. J. G. Ballinger, U.S.R.C.S., of the revenue cutter Bear, on Aug. 9, 1913, in latitude 70° 24' N., long. 162° W., was recovered June 5, 1914, about six miles below Wainwright, Alaska.

On Dec. 17, while the Winona was proceeding to the assistance of the schooner Blanche E. Pendleton, reported ashore on Chandelur Island, the tug Laura, of Gulfport, was spoken near Ship Island and her master stated that the Pendleton had floated herself unaided on the same day she went ashore, and also that the Madeleine had gone ashore in the same locality on Dec. 13 and was a total loss, her crew, together with the wife and child of the master of the schooner, being safely landed on Chandelur Island. No attempt was made to assist the Madeleine, as she was rapidly breaking up.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 21, 1914.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., and Mrs. Cornman left Tuesday for Portland, Me. For eleven years Colonel Cornman has been in command of the 7th Infantry, and it is with great regret that his friends see him retire. The officers of the schools and post gave a smoker in his honor Monday at the Officers' Club as a farewell. Col. and Mrs. Cornman will make their future home in Boston. At present they will visit relatives in Portland, Me.

Capt. and Mrs. Orin B. Meyer left Friday for Fort Clark, Texas. Captain Meyer has been attending the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, and Mrs. Meyer and children have been guests of Mrs. Meyer's mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Little Miss Louise Travis Mackall celebrated her fifth birthday Saturday by entertaining fourteen little guests at the home of her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall. The guests were Pegram, Whitworth, Augusta Nelson, Frank Moorman, Bruce Scott, Betsey Rucker, Esther Nelson, Rudolph E. Smyser, Jr., Gilmore Stahl, Bobbie Nelson, Dorothea Stahl, Wilhelmina Barton, Isabelle Scott, Katherine Barton.

Mrs. A. T. Smith gave a beautiful buffet luncheon Monday in compliment to Mrs. Charles M. Wood and Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles. The guests numbered twenty-four, and included Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Ola W. Bell, Fuller, Gienty, Kinzie, Ferguson, Crawford, Ovenshine, Whitworth, Tupes, Upton, Powell, Myers, Roberts, Sorley, Winnia, Upton, Bradford, of Baltimore; Bristol, Lysle, and Miss Creary. Mrs. Theodore Stuart, Jr., and Mrs. Campbell Bradley, of Denver, were honor guests at a supper Sunday given by Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall for Major and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Stahl, Miss Virginia Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Moorman, Mrs. Travis and Capt. G. B. Pritchard.

Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice are spending the holidays with Mrs. Hal Gaylor, in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Harry A. Eaton and Mrs. Paul T. Hayne, Jr., gave a tea Wednesday at the officers' new mess. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum poured tea and punch was served by Mrs. William N. Bisham. The guests, numbering 150, were welcomed by Mesdames Hayne, Eaton, Greene, Upton. Assisting were Mesdames Leonard, Turpin, Mary, McKenney, Weeks, and Jessie Jolly.

Lieut. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson arrived Saturday from Manila, to remain until after the holidays with Mrs. Peterson's mother, Mrs. Nancy Hunting. Lieutenant Peterson will go to Louisville, Ky., after Christmas to visit relatives before going to Washington, D.C., to enter the School of Engineers.

Col. Joseph R. Kean, Med. Corps, sustained a severe strain to his right leg, the result of a fall on the icy sidewalk Sunday. Captain Lanza gave a delightful musicale last week in honor of Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles.

The funeral services of Buchan Mcmasters, infant son of Major and Mrs. R. H. Mcmasters, who died at Fort Sill, Okla., were held here Wednesday. Burial took place at the National Cemetery. Major Mcmasters accompanied the remains from Oklahoma.

W. B. Miller and J. K. Miller, Jr., have returned from Wentworth Academy to spend the Christmas vacation with their parents, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller. Major and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, Robert and Gregg Lindsay left Friday to spend the holiday season in Olney, Ill., with Major Lindsay's mother. Miss Mabel Howell, of Raleigh, N.C., guest for three months of her brother, Capt. Robert Howell, Jr., and Mrs. Howell, left Dec. 13 for Washington, D.C., to be the guest of her brother, Major George P. Howell, C.E. Miss Howell will spend some time in New York with her brother, Logan Howell, before returning to North Carolina. Miss Marian Bowen, of Atlanta, was honored guest at a charming bridge party given Friday by her sister, Mrs. Little. The guests included Mesdames Farr, Hearn, Scott, Robinson, Eastman, Dunbar, Robinson, Bowen, James, Weeks, Mesdames Grace Commiskey, Martha Keane, Georgia Fuller, Scales, Cotchett, Jessie Jolly, of Louisville, Ky., Mary Fields, of Porto Rico, and Belamy, of San Francisco.

Mr. Edward A. Craig, from St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., is spending the vacation with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Craig. Lieut. John O'Keefe Taussig has returned from Galveston to visit his family during the holidays.

Capt. Herschel Tupes has been seriously ill at his quarters for a week. Capt. and Mrs. Frank A. Barton will not leave here Jan. 4 as expected, but will remain until March. Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph E. Smyser and children will leave the post Dec. 28 for York, Pa., to spend a month with Captain Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smyser, after which they will go to Philadelphia and New York for several days before going to their station at Fort Bliss. En route they will visit Mrs. Smyser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig, of Leavenworth. Major and Mrs. Rice arrived here Saturday from Kansas City, where they have been guests of friends. Mrs. John A. Dougherty, wife of the late Lieutenant Commander Dougherty, U.S.N., who has been in Japan for two years, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seeger, 2509 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Miss Virginia Roberts, of Columbus, Ohio, returned to her home Saturday after an extended visit with Capt. and Mrs. Craig and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart.

Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Mrs. Lewis Koehler and Mrs. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., were honor guests at a delightful tea given in the city Saturday by Mrs. Charles W. Goss and Mrs. Arthur M. Jackson. Among those from the garrison were Mesdames Hannah, Holbrook, Bisham, Eltinge, Nuttman, Cavanaugh, Eaton, Hayne, Jr., Ferguson, Fuller, Misses Lottie, Mary and Georgia Fuller, Mesdames James Green, Tupes, Smyser, Herbas and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, of Manila, P.I., and Mrs. M. E. Hannah, of New York.

Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Dunbar are entertaining Miss Belamy, of San Francisco. Mrs. W. A. Mitchell was honored guest at a bridge party Wednesday given by Mrs. R. T. Ward. Mrs. Herschel Tupes gave a tea Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. Charles M. Wood and Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles, Cal. Tea was poured by Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson and Mrs. Haas and Miss Grace Commiskey also assisted in the serving. Those invited from the city were Mesdames D. R. Anthony, ar. Lewis M. Koehler, C. D. Lloyd, Mrs. Effie H. Van Tuyl, Miss Havens, Mrs. Stewart Brewster and Mrs. Arthur C. Ducat, of Washington, D.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson on Dec. 13 entertained with the Scotch of a series of Dutch suppers. About thirty guests were present. The rooms were gorgeous with Christmas colors; red carnations and ferns were conspicuous in the drawing room. In the center of the dining table was a silver basket filled with poinsettias and ferns. Mrs. Ola W. Bell served salad and Mrs. D. D. Gregory poured coffee.

Colonel Gale, of New York city, has arrived, to spend the Christmas holidays with his daughter, Mrs. O. P. Robinson, and Lieutenant Robinson. Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Herron leaves Thursday for St. Louis, to remain during the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Upshaw. They will be joined there by their son, from Princeton College, and will be guests of honor at a ball given Dec. 28 by their host and hostess. Lieutenant Tarbuton left Saturday for Cincinnati, to be the guest of relatives.

### FORT MYER NOTES.

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 19, 1914.

The first of a series of formal hops was held Dec. 17. Lieut. John G. Winter, in charge of decorations, completely transformed the hall with Christmas greens and the corners of the room were comfortably fitted out with rugs and willow furniture, making popular gathering places. Punch was served throughout the evening and after the fifteenth dance a delicious four-course supper was served. The 300 guests were received by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff; Col. W. E. Wilder, in command of Fort Myer, and Col. and Mrs. C. T. Menoher.

Several dinners preceded the hop; Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges entertained in honor of Mrs. Folsom, of Lenox, Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb, Col. W. E. Wilder, Capt. Duncan Elliott, Miss Perkins and Dr. and Mrs. William Davis. Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day entertained Col. G. K. McDunnelle, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, Miss Neur and Mrs. Allen D. Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison had Col. and Mrs. Walcutt and Major and Mrs. Fleming as their guests. Others who entertained were Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan, who had Countess Dumas, of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Whitton, Miss Loughran, Lieutenant Millikin, Miss Morris and Mr. J. S. Brecheims. Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hillman had a dinner for several medical officers.

Concerts by the 5th Cavalry orchestra, under direction of Mr. W. J. Gain, chief musician, have been arranged to be given in the hop room every Tuesday evening. The first was held Dec. 15 and attracted almost the entire post. Lieut. A. L. James, who took part in the program, rendering a vocal selection, was warmly received. Miss Pomeroy, of Fort Royal, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. M. Groninger. Lieut. and Mrs. Groninger will return to Fort Royal with Miss Pomeroy for the holidays.

Miss Gardner, of Chicago, guest of Mrs. George S. Thurer, has returned to her home. Mrs. C. T. Menoher entertained for her at a charming informal tea. Major and Mrs. William J. Glasgow gave a delightful tea-dance in the hop room on Friday after the drill, the occasion being the promotion of Major Glasgow. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. Glasgow and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, and seemed to comprise the whole Army, Major and Mrs. Glasgow being very widely acquainted. The tea table was in yellow and white, the flowers being golden kings of immense size and the candles were all shaded with yellow. The bonbons and ices carried out the same color scheme. A party of girls from Washington, all attending the school, formerly attended by Mrs. Glasgow herself and now attended by Mrs. Glasgow's daughters, served. Mrs. Allen Smith poured tea and Mrs. C. T. Menoher coffee. The punch table was in charge of Mrs. Sudor. Dancing was enjoyed from five until seven.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead have as their guest Miss Olmstead, sister of Lieutenant Olmstead. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup and small daughter have returned from Fort Riley, where Captain Gallup has been attending the field officers' class at the Mounted Service School. Capt. Morris E. Locke, who has been at Fort Sill for three months, is again in command of Battery D. On his promotion to major, Major Glasgow was relieved as post quartermaster and assigned to this squadron of the 5th Cavalry, taking Major Fleming's place. Capt. E. A. Sturges is now post quartermaster.

### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 22, 1914.

The news that Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., acting commandant, was to be detached was received with regret, as he has become very popular during his stay at the yard. Captain Field, since his arrival last summer, has been acting in the dual capacity of commandant and captain of the yard. He will be succeeded as commandant on Jan. 2 by Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., who comes from the Naval War College. Lieut. Comdr. Fletcher L. Sheffield, U.S.N., has reported for duty in the commandant's office after two months' sick leave owing to trouble with his eyes.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, Capt. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., commanding, arrived to-day and started an inspection of the U.S.S. Washington. The cruiser will leave Jan. 1, but urgent repairs will be made before the vessel departs. Capt. William Buttrick, U.S.M.C., has nearly recovered from his recent illness and has been ordered to report for duty at the prison.

Ensign R. E. Dennett, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. New Jersey, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Dennett, of Kittery. Ensign Harvey A. Wood, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Washington, and family have taken residence in Kittery during the cruiser's stay at this port. For the first time in several years a rear admiral's flag is flying over a ship at this yard, Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commanding the Reserve Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, being aboard his flagship at the yard.

The engagement is announced of Miss Charlotte Ruth Windrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Windrich, of Kittery, to 1st Class Yeoman Harry L. Crouse.

The U.S.S. Nashville left this morning on a sea trial trip off the Isle of Shoals. She will steam out to sea for twenty-four hours and then swing about, arriving here Thursday morning. On Saturday, Dec. 19, 1,172 men were employed here. This is 228 more than were employed on Dec. 19, 1913.

## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

An effort was made on Dec. 18 and again on Dec. 21 by Mr. Townsend in the Senate to secure consideration of S. 392, the bill to create a Civil War Volunteer officers retired list. The following committee amendment was offered on Dec. 22, but the bill did not come to a vote. It will come up again after the holidays: "The retired pay provided for by this act shall begin upon the date of the passage of this act and continue during the natural life of the beneficiary; it shall be payable quarterly, and shall not exceed, in the case of any surviving officer, one-half of the initial active pay now received by a captain in the U.S. Army."

The House on Dec. 18 passed the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House on Dec. 21 passed H.J. Res. 234, directing the selection of a site in Washington, D.C., for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Major Gen. George Gordon Meade, the statue to be furnished and erected by the state of Pennsylvania.

Estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, required by the board of managers for the service of the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, amount to \$38,073.89.

In a debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill, when it came to an item of \$554,371.24 for the transportation of the Army and its supplies, Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the situation in Mexico, including certain additional troops carried in the Army, cost the United States between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000. Back in February the Regular Army was increased by from 7,500 to 8,000 men. That enters into the cost. This appropriation of \$554,000 consists of two items—one of \$324,000 for the chartering of vessels and the refitting of chartered vessels, and the remainder is to make up a deficiency occasioned by insufficient funds to meet the allowance to enlisted men for travel from the place where discharged to the place of enlistment.

## FOR A RESERVE OF ENLISTED MEN.

As already noted, Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, has introduced a bill to provide a reserve of enlisted men. We brief this bill below:

S. 6965, Mr. Chamberlain.—To provide a reserve force of enlisted men.

That hereafter the Regular Army reserve shall consist of enlisted men of the Regular Army transferred thereto and of men who have been enlisted therein after having completed honorably twelve months of continuous service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States and who, at the date of this enlistment, are physically qualified for service and not more than forty-five years of age.

Sec. 2. Enlistments.—(a) All enlistments in the Regular Army on and after March 1, 1915, shall be for a period of six years, and, except as hereinafter provided, each enlisted man shall serve during the first three years of each enlistment in an organization of the Regular Army and during the last three years of each enlistment in the R.A. reserve.

(b) All enlistments in the R.A. reserve shall be for a period of three years and under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

(c) Any enlisted man serving in a first or a subsequent enlistment may, after twelve months' continuous service with an organization of the Regular Army, be transferred to the R.A. reserve at the discretion of the Secretary of War and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

(d) All enlistments in the Army, including those in the R.A. reserve, which are in force on the date of the outbreak of a war between the U.S. and another power, or when war is imminent, shall continue in force one year, unless sooner terminated by order of the Secretary of War, but nothing in this act shall be construed to shorten the term of enlistment herein prescribed.

Sec. 3. Re-enlistments.—(a) Enlisted men whose services have been honest and faithful may, after three years' service in the Army, be re-enlisted for further periods of six years, and when so re-enlisted shall receive final discharges from their prior enlistments.

(b) Enlisted men who have been transferred to the Regular Army reserve and who have not served three years of their current enlistment in the Regular Army shall not be re-enlisted in time of peace until three years after date of their enlistment.

(c) No bonus shall be paid to any man for re-enlisting subsequent to passage of this act.

Sec. 4. Discharges.—No enlisted man shall receive a final discharge until termination of his six-year term of enlistment, except upon re-enlistment after three years' service with the Regular Army or as now provided by law for discharges prior to expiration of term of enlistment, but enlisted men of the R.A. reserve may be discharged for disability or unfitness under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe.

Sec. 5. Organization of Reserves.—The members of the R.A. reserve may be assigned to organizations of the Regular Army, organized in tactical units, or transferred from one organization to another at the discretion of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 6. Pay.—(a) The pay of enlisted men serving on active duty in organizations of the Regular Army or in the R.A. reserve shall be the same as that now or hereafter authorized by law for enlisted men of same grade in Regular Army.

(b) When any soldier is transferred to the R.A. reserve his accounts shall be settled, and he shall receive all pay and allowances due to date such transfer becomes effective, and shall be furnished transportation and subsistence at the rates now or hereafter authorized by law to soldiers upon discharge.

(c) For the purpose of computing continuous-service pay three years' service in an organization or organizations of the Regular Army shall constitute an enlistment period for all enlistments accomplished under the provisions of this act.

(d) Service in the R.A. reserve, except active service, shall confer no right to retirement, retired pay, or to pay or allowances of any kind.

(e) Members of the R.A. reserve shall become entitled to pensions only through disability incurred on active duty.

Sec. 7. Addresses of Reservists.—To be kept by postmasters and changes reported to The A.G., U.S.A.

Sec. 8. Reserve Districts.—(a) The territory of the United States, Panama, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and Alaska shall be divided into such number of Regular Army reserve districts as the Secretary of War may determine, and mobilization depots containing arms, equipment and supplies (except subsistence supplies) sufficient to equip and supply the number of reserves to be mobilized thereat shall be established in each district at such places as the Secretary of War may determine.

Sec. 9. Mobilization.—(a) In event of actual or threatened hostilities or during existence of war the President may direct mobilization of the R.A. reserve. The order of the President for such mobilization shall be transmitted through the P.O. Department to all postmasters in charge of officers in which reserves are listed; and upon receipt of such order each postmaster shall at once give notice of such order to all members of the R.A. reserve listed in the office of which he is in charge, employing for that purpose blank forms supplied by the War Department.

(b) Each member of the R.A. reserve shall, upon receipt of the order for mobilization, at once apply to the post-office in which he is listed for transportation to the mobilization depot to which he is to be sent, and the postmaster shall issue transportation requests.

(c) Members of the R.A. reserve when called into active service shall be allowed transportation and subsistence at rates

now or hereafter authorized by law for enlisted men traveling under orders of the War Department.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6978, Mr. Lodge.—That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to fill up to their full strength the existing organizations which compose the aggregate mobile army force, as recommended in the report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and that he be further authorized to appoint not more than 1,000 officers for commands in this increased force. Sec. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to discharge enlisted men from the service at the expiration of eighteen months if satisfied that they are proficient in the duties of a soldier. Sec. 3. That the men discharged in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 2 of this Act shall constitute a reserve and shall be subject to be called back to military service in time of war.

S. 6999, Mr. Works.—To provide homes for Confederate veterans of the Civil War, their wives and widows; \$400,000 is appropriated.

S. 7051, Mr. Pomerene.—That whenever any clothing or uniforms which have heretofore or may hereafter be furnished by the War Department to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia have become unserviceable or unsuitable from use in the service, or from any other cause, they shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the Organized Militia, to be appointed by the governor of the state or territory or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to which the clothing or uniforms have been issued, and his report shall be forwarded by said governor or commanding general direct to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that said clothing or uniforms are unserviceable or unsuitable for the purposes for which intended, then the buttons or braid thereon, if any, shall be removed therefrom, and the said clothing or uniforms shall be turned over to the governor of the state or territory or to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia to which said clothing or uniforms were furnished, to be by him distributed among the destitute of his state, territory or District of Columbia, in such manner as to him may seem proper and just.

H.J. Res. 390, Mr. Hay.—Creating a commission and authorizing said commission to acquire by purchase the property known as Monticello, and embracing the former home of Thomas Jefferson and the park surrounding the same, consisting of 700 acres of land, all of said property being located in Albemarle county, Va.

H.R. 20105, Mr. Wickersham.—To provide for further construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges and trails in Alaska, and for other purposes. Appropriates \$750,000.

H.R. 20147, Mr. Cresser.—To eliminate private interest in war and preparation for war. That after July 1, 1920, all armament, equipment and supplies used exclusively by the Government for military purposes shall, so far as practicable, be manufactured by the War Department, and the Secretary of War is hereby empowered, authorized and directed to immediately begin to provide facilities for such Government manufacture.

That after July 1, 1920, all war vessels and auxiliaries, armor plate and all other armament, equipment and supplies used exclusively by the Government for naval purposes shall, so far as practicable, be manufactured by the Navy Department, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered, authorized and directed to immediately begin to provide facilities for such Government manufacture.

Sec. 2. That on and after July 1, 1920, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership or corporation to export or contract to export any arms, ammunition, artillery, vessels of war, armor plate, torpedoes, or any other thing designed to be used for military or naval purposes. Any person violating this section shall be fined not more than \$100,000 and imprisoned not more than three years, and any arms, ammunition, artillery, explosives or other supplies the exportation of which are attempted in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and one-half the appraised value thereof shall be paid by the United States to the informer.

Sec. 3. That so much of the coal and fuel oil contained in any of the public lands of the United States as in the judgment of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may be necessary to insure an adequate supply of such materials for future military and naval purposes shall be reserved by the Secretary of the Interior, upon request of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, for the use of the Army and Navy; and the designation and reservation of suitable lands by the Secretary of the Interior shall be made as soon as practicable and in any event within one year after the passage of this act.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby empowered, authorized and directed to carry on the operations of mining, transporting and storing coal, and drilling for, piping, refining, transporting and storing fuel oil, from the lands so reserved as provided in this act for military and naval purposes.

Sec. 4. That the sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretaries of War and Navy, under the direction of the President, said sum to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, for the purpose of beginning the construction and operation of the Government works provided for in this act, and the said Secretaries of War and Navy are directed to report to Congress at the earliest practicable date what total appropriation will, in their judgment, be necessary to comply fully with the provisions of this act.

H.R. 20188, Mr. Anthony.—That the Army of the United States shall be, and it is hereby, increased by the addition of five regiments of Cavalry, five regiments of Field Artillery and fifteen regiments of Infantry, and the organization of each regiment so added shall be as now provided by law for regiments of the branch of the Service of which it forms a part.

Sec. 2. That the provision contained in Sec. 36 of the Act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, limiting the total enlisted force of the line of the Army to 100,000, is hereby repealed.

H.R. 20194, Mr. Curry.—For the construction and equipment of an ammunition manufacturing plant at the United States arsenal at Benicia, Cal. Appropriates \$500,000.

H.R. 20195, Mr. Kinkaid of Nebraska.—To appropriate \$10,000 for a highway across the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation and the timber reservation.

H.R. 20246, Mr. McKellar.—To establish and maintain military training schools in the several states, in Alaska and in the District of Columbia. Provides that the schools shall be "fashioned as closely after the course of instruction and discipline in vogue at the U.S. Military Academy as may be possible," etc., and that they shall be under the direction and control of Army officers to be designated by the President.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 22, 1914.

A reception was given to Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood on the evening of Dec. 18, by the officers and ladies of Governors Island. The reception was very largely attended, officers from the navy yard and officers and ladies from the harbor posts being present in large numbers. Quartermaster boats ran special trips to and from Fort Hancock, Hamilton and Wadsworth and Fort Totten. The General Otis made special trips for Fort Wood and a late trip leaving Governors Island at 1:15 a.m. Gen. and Mrs. Wood received in the ball room, a corner being prepared for that purpose, furnished with rugs and seats and decorated with palms and the Major General's personal flag and a 1st Division flag. Mrs. Wood had a large cluster bouquet of roses presented by the officers and ladies of the station. The military guests present represented the Artillery and Signal Corps at the harbor posts and included also Brig. Gen. James F. Allison, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., with officers of his staff and others. Supper was served by Maresi and dancing continued till one a.m.

Several dinners were given previous to the reception. Col.

William Simpson had as guests Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crenshaw, Lieut. George W. Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. E. S. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stewart, Miss Simpson and Capt. Leo A. Dewey. Capt. James A. Moss entertained Gen. and Mrs. Wood at dinner his other guests being Mr. Henry L. Stimson, late Secretary of War, and Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. William Wallace, jr., Miss Gamble, Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, Major and Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Hanna and Lieut. Col. William E. Horton. Col. and Mrs. O. B. Mitcham had as dinner guests Col. and Mrs. Edwin P. Glenn, Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, Capt. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey and Capt. and Mrs. Frank Phipps, of Fort Wadsworth.

During the progress of the reception, about midnight, fire call was sounded, fire having broken out in the quarters in the Regimental Row, Fort Jay, recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Miller, who are on leave and are to take quarters in the Bachelors' Building upon their return. The fire originated in the basement and had attained considerable headway before it was discovered. The flames were confined to the basement, where they did considerable damage. Heat and smoke, however, spread through a stairway to the first and second stories and did a great deal of damage, necessitating extensive repairs. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery D. Cummings, just arrived from Panama, moved in the quarters the next day and are occupying the lower part of the house.

Major E. N. Jones, G.S., here on special duty, is a guest of Col. E. F. Glenn. Lieutenants Polhemus, McAlpine and Fuller are going off this week on Christmas leave.

## WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 23, 1914.

Christmas week opened with an elaborate reception and tea dance given at Cullum Hall on Monday by Col. and Mrs. Townsley for Captain Carter, the new adjutant, and Mrs. Carter. The officers and ladies of the post and guests from Highland Falls, Garrison and Cold Spring were present. The lower hop room was quite transformed with decorations of Artillery red combined with evergreens. Large American flags on either side of the door concealed the musicians and the chandelier in the center of the hall was a mass of green branches and lights veiled in red. Mrs. Wilcox presided over the punch, while Mrs. Fieberger and Mrs. Gordon served ices and tea.

The annual dinner of the West Point Army mess was given Dec. 18. The toasts were "The President," Colonel Townsley; "The Military Academy," Chaplain Silver; "A Glance into the Future," Captain Daley; "The Observations of a Neutral," Captain Stease; "The Ladies," Lieutenant Crawford. Mrs. Holt entertained at bridge Friday evening, the prize being won by Mrs. Bell; other ladies there were Mesdames Fieberger, Gordon, Wilcox, Butler, Harrington and Miss Muecke. Major and Mrs. Timberlake's guests for the week-end were Miss Janet Camp, of New Haven, and Miss Rosamond Swany, of Honolulu. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner for the Misses Camp, Swany and Krayenbuhl, Cadets Herick, Taylor and Reed.

Mrs. Isaac Newell was a guest at the post on Thursday, Colonel Smith entertaining at luncheon for her on that day. Capt. and Mrs. Newell sail for China the last of January, Captain Newell having been ordered to Peking as Military Attaché. After Miss Jones's dancing class Tuesday evening the Misses Townsley had a chafing-dish party for Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Mary McGuire, Miss Fieberger, Miss Jones, Lieutenants Uhl, Selleck, Kalloch, Crawford and Stanton. Lieutenant Farman and his sister, Miss Farman, gave a dinner recently at the club for their guest, Miss Helen Nicholson, daughter of Colonel Nicholson; other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Bner, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Miss Jane Bigelow, Miss Anne Tracy, Lieutenants Richardson, Lockwood, Kalloch and Alshire.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests at supper on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Mrs. Walker and Miss Dorothy Walker are guests of Mrs. Walker's sister, Mrs. Shaw. Miss Elsie Stuart is at home for the holidays from St. Mary's School and Roger Holt has also arrived home for his vacation from Fessenden School. Mrs. Townsley arrived Saturday from Philadelphia, where she had been visiting for a few days, and on Saturday evening she was hostess of a party at the opera for Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Townsley, Lieutenant Kalloch and Mr. Mayer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson's guests for an informal musical evening and supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, the Misses Townsley, Captain Lindsey and Lieutenant Kalloch. Mrs. de Graffenreid and Miss Marqueline Hulen are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer. Mrs. Gallagher, sr., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, for over Christmas. Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs and Lieut. and Mrs. Putney will spend their Christmas on leave with relatives in nearby places. Miss Helen Upson is home from Vassar to spend the holidays with her aunt, Mrs. Fieberger.

The Girls' Friendly Society have sent off seventy dolls which were dressed by the members as a Christmas gift to little girls at Randall's Island Hospital and Neighborhood House, New York; a barrel and two boxes of groceries and clothing, two sacks of flour and a case of crackers were sent to Five Points Mission. The work of this society will continue through the winter, the meetings being held every Wednesday evening at Reissman's Hall; visitors and associate members are welcome.

Two good-sized audiences were brought out Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon at Cullum Hall, the first occasion being an unusually good exhibition of moving pictures and the second an excellent orchestral concert under direction of Mr. Egner. Cadet Albert H. Warren gave much pleasure by his singing of "The Greatest Wish in the World." Mrs. Bner was hostess of the Reading Club Thursday afternoon, reading her paper on "Hawaii." Mrs. Hughes gave current events and the reading on modern politics was given by Mrs. MacMillan. After the Christmas recess the club will meet with Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Dickinson were hostesses of the Monday Card Club; Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained the Monday Evening Club; Mrs. Tschappat was hostess of the Tuesday Club; the Friday Club met with Mrs. Gordon.

Christmas services on Sunday at the Cadet Chapel included an elaborate musical program, Mr. Mayer, the organist, being assisted by a cadet choir of ninety voices; the soloists were Cadets A. H. Warren, L. L. Smith and R. G. Moses. Lieut. E. B. Garey, 18th Inf., of Denton, Md., was a recent visitor at the post.

The burial of the late Major Gen. George B. Davis was held on Friday morning. The Battalion of Cadets, accompanied by the U.S. Military Academy Band and under command of the Commandant of Cadets, escorted the remains from the railroad station to the grave, where Chaplain Silver conducted the service. The customary military honors were rendered. The pallbearers were Colonels Fieberger, Gordon, Echols, Wilcox, Holt, Robinson, Stuart, Meriwether, Walker. Among the members of General Davis's family who were here were Mrs. Davis, Mr. Davis, Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Wesson.

Academic duties will be suspended from Dec. 23 until Jan. 4, 1915, except for those cadets who are to be examined, the semi-annual examinations of all classes beginning on Dec. 26.

The few cases of diphtheria in Highland Falls having been stamped out the quarantine of the school children has been discontinued. By effective measures the spread of the disease was checked before there were many cases.

The Christmas tree celebration for the children of the post was held on Tuesday afternoon at the chapel. The tree was beautifully trimmed and illuminated and after a suitable program of carols sung by the children's choir and a violin trio well played by Ida Thompson, Fred Slack and Frank Yilek, the visit of Santa Claus was announced by the Chaplain. The

jolly old fellow created quite an excitement when he appeared and distributed candy and oranges to all.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 24, 1914.

The officers and civilian instructors of the Naval Academy are congratulating Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, on his elevation to the rank of rear admiral on the retirement of Rear Admiral Nicholson. On assuming command at the Naval Academy Captain Fullam brought to that station an admirable equipment for the work. Graduating at the head of his class in 1877, his career as a junior officer, instructor of midshipmen, commander of vessels—ranging in size from gunboat to battleship—commandant of an important training station for apprentice seamen and as aid for personnel, has been such as might be envied by any officer about to assume the direction of a great naval school. While it is conceivable that the Superintendent of the Academy may discharge the duties of his office with rank much below that of rear admiral, yet the command of a station recognized as the very citadel of the personnel, more important than any division of battleships, in time of peace, and more weighty than any navy yard, seems most fittingly placed when the flag of a rear admiral flies from the main truck of the station ship.

Every midshipman of the 160 composing the First Class, Naval Academy, save one, had such an excellent record that he was entitled to the three days' leave for Christmas.

The Glee Club of the University of Pennsylvania, gave good Christmas cheer at their concert in the Naval Academy on Saturday evening. A novel program was presented and greatly enjoyed. A pantomime of a moving picture show, with a "full orchestra," was quite amusing. A dance given by the First Class followed. Mrs. Harry E. Smith, wife of Professor Smith, U.S.N., is spending the holidays with relatives in Ohio. Mrs. William F. Fullam is in Philadelphia on an extended visit.

Wednesday, Dec. 23, was the 131st anniversary of the resignation by Gen. George Washington, at Annapolis, Md., of his military commission to Congress.

Lieut. E. P. Duval, U.S.A., whose horse, Gibraltar, cleared 21 feet at the closing day, Dec. 12, of the horse show in New York, and which was ridden by the Lieutenant, is a citizen of Annapolis. He has a brother, Major Douglas F. Duval, Med. Corps, of the Army, and another brother, Mr. Richard J. Duval, an assistant in the Naval Academy Library. Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield, U.S.N., is a brother-in-law. Ensign and Mrs. C. H. Cobb, U.S.N., are visiting Mrs. Frances Halm, mother of Mrs. Cobb.

Mrs. George B. Keester, wife of Lieutenant Keester, U.S.N., is home for the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Eugene Worthington. Miss Corinne Cassard, who is a pupil at Goucher College, Baltimore, is home for the holidays with her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Cassard.

Winning from George Washington University by 42 to 20 in the opening game of the season, the Naval Academy basketball aggregation gave promise of the same high standard as of recent years. The Academy had four veterans, and played basketball of high class. Smith, the captain of the team, believed here to be the best basketball player in the country, gave a splendid exhibition of dribbling and shooting, as well as directing a machine-like system of team play. The visitors fought hard in the first half, and though the midshipmen made a bunch of goals at the start, the "varsity men" nearly caught them, the half ending 17 to 16. Right at the beginning of the second half, with Smith and Overesch doing the bulk of the scoring, the midshipmen obtained a big lead, and increased it to the end. Overesch, captain of the football team, was moved from guard to center, and did well in his new position. Late in the game he ran a three-inch splinter in the calf of his leg, and had to retire. Of the visitors, Johnson was best on attack, while Groesbeck played a good game defensively. Though decisively beaten, the Washingtonians kept at the midshipmen hard enough to prevent them making the usual numerous changes in their team. Many fouls were called, particularly on the visitors, but they were for technical violations of the rules.

The Naval Academy, which has won all of its basketball games for two seasons, lost to Yale here Saturday afternoon by 22 to 14, in a game marked by loose team work, inaccurate shooting and frequent fouls. Yale scored ten points before the midshipmen had scored a goal from the court, their only count being a point obtained on a throw from the foul line. Yale played a defensive game, making little attempt to shoot until their passing had put them in good position. The Navy attempted a great many long throws, but the ball generally went outside of bounds. Yale also lost numerous chances to score on easy shots. The score of the first half was fourteen to seven. The midshipmen worked desperately in the second, but the lead of the visitors could not be overcome. The Navy players were: Smith, Adams, forwards; De Roode, center; Wilkes, Overesch, guards. Substitutions—Chandler for De Roode, Calhoun for Chandler.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Dec. 17, 1914.

Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, Med. Corps, who has been away inspecting the border posts, returned Saturday and has gone to Pennsylvania to spend a short leave with his parents. Mrs. John Reed on Saturday gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Friend, Dr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. E. De Land Smith, Lieutenant Connelly and Colonel Eastman. On Friday Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby had a card party for Major and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Lapham.

Miss Louise Gerard entertained at cards Saturday. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Dittmar and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol. Present from the post: Mesdames Bullis, Somerville, Bristol and Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen, Lydia and Octavia Bullis, Nellie Carleton, Dorothy Bingham and Winifred Gale. Mrs. John L. Jenkins has returned from Galveston, where she attended the Artillery ball. She was accompanied back by Lieutenant Jenkins and both will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Jenkins' parents in San Antonio. Lieut. and Mrs. Grimes arrived from Colorado on Monday to be holiday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lowe.

An interesting polo club has recently been organized. The players are all girls, four from town and four from the post. The post girls are Isabelle Crosby, Amy Heard, Octavia Bullis and Mary Comstock. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. William D. Crosby gave a supper complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Robert Brown, here for a few days, en route to station at Laredo; other guests were Mrs. James Parker, Mrs. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Colonel Keefer and Mr. Condit.

Among officers registered this week were Lieut. Floyd D. Carlock, from Philippines, en route to station at Eagle Pass; Capt. J. H. Reeves, of Fort Brown; Capt. Collin H. Ball, of Austin, and Capt. A. H. Nugent, of New York city. Major and Mrs. George W. Martin and daughter arrived Wednesday from Atlanta, Ga. Major Martin has just returned from Germany, where he was detailed for duty for several months. Lieut. and Mrs. Lucien H. Taliaferro arrived Wednesday to spend the holidays in San Antonio. On Tuesday Misses Lydia and Octavia Bullis gave a luncheon complimentary to Miss Mary Comstock, guest of Miss Amy Heard, and for Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen, Isabelle Crosby, Eleanor Bliss, Amy Heard and Mesdames De Land Smith and Matt C. Bristol.

Lieut. George S. Gay, sick at the Letterman Hospital for several months, spent a few days in the post this week. Lieut. E. De Land Smith returned from the School of Fire on Wednesday. Lieuts. Louis R. Dougherty and Fitzhugh Lee arrived this week. Miss Dorothy Bingham entertained at cards Monday in honor of Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen. First prize went to Mrs. John Preston. Guests from the post were Misses Octavia and Lydia Bullis, Alice Gray, Nellie Carleton, Eleanor Bliss, Mary Rolfe and Mesdames John Preston, L. T. Richardson and De Land Smith.

Miss Alice Gray entertained for Miss Mary Comstock Wednesday at dinner, other guests being Mesdames Eleanor Bliss, Amy Heard, Dr. Hart, Lieutenants McIntosh, McMahon and Newman; later the party went to the Cavalry Club for informal dancing. Mrs. John H. Reed on Wednesday had lunch for Mesdames Tasker H. Bliss, James Parker, John Bullis,

Brooke Payne, Matt C. Bristol, Guy Carleton, Daniel Van Voorhis, John J. Boniface and Mrs. Burbank. Miss Winifred Gale had a luncheon and card party Thursday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Anderson, of Phoenix, Ariz., and for Misses Alice Gray, Dorothy Bingham, Nellie Carleton, Eleanor Bliss, Louise Girard, Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen, Mesdames George R. Somerville, E. De Land Smith and Misses Amy Heard and Mary Comstock.

Mrs. John B. Sanford on Thursday evening gave an informal dance at her quarters for Misses Isabelle Crosby, Mary Comstock, Amy Heard and Mrs. Becks and Lieut. A. B. Johnson, McMahon, McIntosh, Newman and Captain Hennessey. Miss Louise Huland on Friday had a luncheon and box party in honor of Miss Mary Comstock and for Mesdames J. W. Heard, De Land Smith, E. Jenkins and Misses Alice Gray, Octavia Bullis and Amy Heard.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 15, 1914.

The 5th Infantry left Plattsburg Nov. 14 in three sections, the last section arriving at the pier at Weehawken, N.J., late the same evening. The regiment immediately embarked on the Buford that had been in port less than two days, having just arrived from Mexican waters. Many of the ladies had come on to New York several days in advance to visit friends and for shopping. The following afternoon the Buford sailed for the 5th Infantry's new station in Panama, and although we left with lowering skies and in a dismal, cold, winter rain, and with gloomy predictions of a perilous voyage, we spent ten very pleasant days at sea, and though the sea was rough at times, the Buford proved herself the steadiest of vessels, and there was but little seasickness. With a delightful sea captain, who tried to make the voyage enjoyable to all, the trip was far from being an unpleasant experience. Two band concerts a day, social games of cards and plenty of good books helped to while the time away, and music furnished by a little stringed orchestra composed of Captain Partello, Lieutenants Wiley, Larned, Byrnes and Murray, was greatly enjoyed most every evening. On the afternoon of Nov. 17 the little folks on board were entertained by Mrs. Faison, to celebrate the seventh anniversary of little Lane Faison's birth, and although a crowded transport is not the easiest place to give a party, the pretty birthday cake (which came from Washington) and the ice cream made it a festive occasion for the small passengers.

There were among the first class passengers forty-three officers, including two of the Medical Corps, twenty-six ladies and twenty-six children. The Buford arrived at Cristobal Nov. 25, and the next day hardly seemed like Thanksgiving Day, for the work of removing the personal effects and the camp equipment and the animals from the vessel and loading them into cars was begun at once, and by Nov. 28 practically all of it had arrived at Empire, about thirty miles distant. Mesdames Davis, Justice, Partello, Boyers and Ware went immediately to Panama City to the Tivoli Hotel, to remain until quarters were selected at Empire, and Mesdames Waterhouse, Barnard, Willis and Goodwin went to the Washington Hotel in Cristobal, while Mesdames Edwards, Stewart, McGrew and Rutherford were entertained by friends at Camp Otis. Mrs. Morris went into the hospital at Cristobal for a slight operation, but already has recovered and joined us here at Empire.

Although all was confusion and in a state of chaos at first, order and routine has now been established, and the houses along the officers' row have taken on the appearance of real homes and look most attractive with prettily shaded lights and decorations of palms, ferns and other tropical plants already accumulated. The enlisted men, too, have added much to the appearance of their barracks by clearing away the growth of weeds and setting out pretty plants.

Among our new additions to the garrison are Major Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. McGrew (parents of Captain McGrew), Miss Croxton (sister of Major Croxton), Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, of the Medical Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. Meehan and Lieutenant Baylis, also of the Medical Corps; Capt. and Mrs. Moss and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, two children and Mrs. Bugbee's mother; two brides—Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Ware—and Lieutenant Van Sant. Captain Bugbee has been assigned to Co. H, Captain Moss to Co. F, and Lieutenant Van Sant to Co. M.

As yet there has been little in a social way, except for a few informal little dinners. Major and Mrs. Settle were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley Dec. 6, and on the same day Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman had with them Lieut. and Mrs. Morris for noon dinner, and that night the Morris were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stewart. Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, of Camp Otis, entertained Lieutenant Fecché at dinner Dec. 6. Lieutenant Kutz, of the 10th, had a bachelor dinner Dec. 13 for Lieutenants Fecché, Lanphier, Bartholf, Hyatt and Milburn, all of the 5th. Among those from our garrison who attended the dance at the Tivoli in Panama City last Saturday night were Lieut. and Mrs. Willis, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, Lieutenants Curry, Lanphier, Larned and Bartholf. At the University Club dance on Sunday night were Lieutenants Noland, Fecché, Lanphier and Bartholf and Captains Harbeson and McGrew.

Recent appointments in the regiment are Lieutenant Wiley as engineer officer; Lieutenant Fecché as battalion commissary and Q.M. of the 1st Battalion, also police officer. At a recent meeting of the Officers' Club the following were elected for the coming year: Captain Harbeson, secretary, and Capt. Oliver Edwards, Capt. Merch B. Stewart and Lieutenant Hyatt, a house committee. Some delightful motor trips have been taken in the beautiful country surrounding the camp.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., Dec. 22, 1914.

Many of the officers of the Harbor and their wives went to the attractive dance at the Boston Navy Yard, Charleston, on Friday. Among those who attended from the Harbor were Lieutenant Colonel Haan, from Fort Warren; Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Ekwurzel, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley and Lieutenant Quinton, from Fort Andrews; Major Heiner, Major and Mrs. Sh. W. Dr. Sam Leslie and Lieut. E. B. Dennis, from Fort Banks.

Mrs. John E. Sloan, who has been with her husband, Lieutenant Sloan, at Panama, his present station, is spending the holidays with her sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold, Fort Banks. Lieut. James W. Lyon, of Fort Andrews, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold, Fort Banks. Mrs. Heiner, wife of Major Heiner, Fort Banks, is spending a few days at West Point, visiting her son, Gordon, a cadet. Graham Heiner is at Fort Banks to spend the holidays with his parents. He is a student of the St. James Academy, near Hagerstown, Md.

The companies at Fort Banks are now both up to full strength and have been for a number of weeks. This post is considered so desirable by enlisted men that in both companies there is a waiting list of men with "excellent" discharges who wish to take on with one of the two companies at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. I. Steere spent a few hours on the post on Wednesday. On Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. James D. Watson entertained at Fort Andrews at a dance given at the post exchange. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Captain Prentice, Captain McKell, Lieuts. and Mesdames Williams, Niles, Nickerson, Lieutenant Quinton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reuben N. Perley spent the week-end at Wakefield, Mass., their former home. On Tuesday a number of the officers of the harbor went to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company works at Quincy, and upon invitation of the superintendent made an inspection of the plant.

Bowling is now being actively indulged in throughout the harbor and at many of the posts a "ladies' afternoon" has been set aside, where the alleys are thrown open to the ladies exclusively. Capt. Harry C. Barnes, recently on duty in the defenses of Long Island with station at Fort H. G. Wright, has been ordered to the defenses of Boston and will serve on the staff of Lieutenant Colonel Haan as adjutant, relieving Captain Ralston, who will go back to duty with troops after a detail of about a year and a half in the defenses of Boston. Dr. Sam Leslie, assigned to the coast defenses of Boston as

dental surgeon, is now on duty at Fort Banks, and is sharing quarters with Capt. John P. Spurr.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Harris, of Winthrop, entertained at cards last week for Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Williams, Mrs. Trunkett and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks. At the various posts of the harbor active work is being done in the Chamberlain war game, and the workings of this instruction will later be explained to properly qualified enlisted men of the harbor.

The Christmas tree for the children of the post at Fort Andrews drew many to the post exchange on Wednesday night when bountiful gifts made the hearts of the children glad with a plentiful supply of candy to give additional pleasure.

#### AROUND AND ABOUT MANILA.

Fort McKinley, P.I., Nov. 7, 1914.

Mrs. T. W. Hollyday, staying with G. V. Henry since the troops went to Stotsenburg, left Saturday for Baguio, to spend a month. Capt. and Mrs. E. Calvert and daughter and niece, Miss Rose, of Leavenworth, Kas., arrived on the Sherman and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Stodter until quarters are ready. Mrs. A. E. Williams and son, James, returned on the Merritt Friday from the Southern Island trip.

Mrs. P. M. Shaffer gave a tea Oct. 27 for the ladies of the regiment. Mrs. McIver and Mrs. Gillmore poured, others assisting being Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Lewis, Misses Locke, McIver and Elizabeth Crain. A little daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Zell, at the Department Hospital in Manila, Oct. 28.

Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk and Miss Gottschalk were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Schulz, C.E., Fort Mills, Corregidor, last week. Mrs. K. F. Lord is house guest of Mrs. W. P. Moffet after a three weeks' visit with Miss Taylor at Camp Stotsenburg. Soon after her return to Stotsenburg she will leave with Miss Taylor for Baguio, to stay while Lieutenant Lord is at the School of Topography at Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Mrs. T. Livingston, Mr. Livingston, Ruth Livingston and Helen Moffet made a trip to Corregidor on the El Aguila last Thursday and returned next day. Mrs. P. Mowry and two children came down from Camp Stotsenburg Wednesday and are in quarters 74, awaiting arrival of the 8th Cavalry. Mrs. Colley and Mrs. Munnikhuysen left Thursday for Stotsenburg, where the former takes the house vacated by Captain Mowry. Mrs. Munnikhuysen will stay with Mrs. Colley until a house is vacant for her.

Mr. Stanton Livingston has returned from Stotsenburg and will enter the University of Manila next term. Lieut. E. M. Zell was down from camp for the week-end to see Mrs. Zell and the new daughter. He returned Sunday morning, taking Anne with him. Anne will stay with Mrs. G. H. Sands until Mrs. Zell goes to Stotsenburg. Capt. J. B. Christian has recently purchased the automobile owned by Capt. G. V. Henry. Col. W. A. Shunk is in the Department Hospital, in Manila, for treatment. Mrs. Shunk is a guest at the Manila Hotel. Mrs. Brees, mother of Capt. H. J. Brees, 7th Cav., is a house guest of Mrs. Stodter.

Among those who have made the launch trip to Los Baños the past week were Mesdames Symmonds, Sayre, Gottschalk, Moffet, Livingston, Seaman, the Misses Gottschalk, Sayre, Murray, Moffet and Livingston, and Mr. Livingston. Capt. N. K. Averill and Lieut. E. M. Zell came down from camp yesterday on a one-day leave. Gen. and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon returned yesterday from a ten days' visit to Camp Stotsenburg, where General Hoyle has been in connection with the Artillery firing.

#### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 22, 1914.

Mrs. W. L. Pryor, from a fortnight's visit in Boston, returned home yesterday. The Commandant of West Point, Colonel Townsley, and Mrs. Townsley have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sewall, of Spruce street, and have been recipients of many entertainments. Commo. F. M. Bostwick, U.S.N., and his daughter, Mrs. R. E. Carney, arrived home Monday on the S.S. Patria. Mrs. W. H. Bell entertained her bridge club Wednesday. Playing were Mesdames C. T. Blackburn, S. S. Herman, Louis Mulford, Harry Thomson, D. B. Wainwright, Ashby Blythe, A. B. Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Herman entertained at a small dinner at the Quon D'Or on Friday evening, prior to the navy yard dance, for Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Neff and Messrs. Bardwell and Arthur Lincoln. Mrs. Philip Seymour gave a luncheon Tuesday in honor of her sister, Miss Josephine Maginnis, of New Orleans. Her guests were entirely of the unmarried set. Mrs. D. B. Wainwright leaves Monday to visit her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. Cassard, at Annapolis, over the holidays.

The second of the season's dances at the navy yard proved incentive for many dinners. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Smith entertained for Miss Roberta Downing, a debutante, at a dinner for twelve; Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson gave a dinner for their guest, Miss Annette Chazel, of South Carolina. Lieut. Howard H. Benson, who has been stationed in California, is spending a month's leave with his parents in the yard. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger gave a dinner before the dance for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Paymr. and Mrs. Dallas Wainwright gave a dinner for Miss Mabel Brice, Miss Cassard, Lieutenant Harrell and Paymaster Bull.

Ensign Charles H. Mecum gave a dinner and dance Monday on the Connecticut in honor of Miss Roberta Downing. Other debutantes were Misses Katherine Odgen, Hansell Earle, Jean Lillie, Margaret Smith, Margaret Burton, Anna Walthour and Charlotte Zahnstock. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger will spend Christmas at Galen Hall as guests of Mrs. Moody. Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan are spending the Christmas holidays with Lieutenant Hartigan's parents, in New York. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Weyerbacher are spending Christmas at Hartford, Conn., as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Weyerbacher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Talby Blackburn have as their guests over the holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Milner.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Dec. 21, 1914.

Col. Samuel Allen has returned from Boston Harbor. Lieut. A. L. Loustalot reported for duty last week. Lieut. Sidney P. Spalding and his mother have arrived on the post and are moving into quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Gross. Lieut. Philip G. Blackburn left for his new station, Fort Hancock, this week.

Mrs. S. E. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen were visitors to West Point Dec. 11. Miss Allen went up for the officers' hop that night. The visit of a Siamese Prince on Monday afternoon, Dec. 14, to this post was marked by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns, a general review of all troops, inspection of the 122d Company quarters and of all batteries. The party, which was composed of the Siamese Prince and his staff, together with all the officers of the post, was entertained at tea by Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen.

Mrs. R. H. Williams had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards and Mrs. Hamilton. Among the officers and ladies going from this post to attend the reception given by Gen. and Mrs. Wood were Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Major and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. W. P. Kitta, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Mrs. Williams, Misses Irma Williams, and Miss Ethel Allen, Captains Eibourne, Miller, Lamdin and Carpenter, Lieutenants Ladlamme, Loustalot, Englehart and Craig.

Mrs. R. H. Williams had dinner before the reception, for Misses Irma Williams and Ethel Allen and Lieutenants Craig and Oberly. Mrs. R. H. Williams chaperoned a party of young people, composed of Misses Williams and Emma Dunbar and Fleury, of Brooklyn, Captain Miller and Lieutenants Englehart, Craig and Ladlamme to the hop at the Brooklyn

Navy Yard on Saturday night. Lieut. James Brice, of West Point, was a guest of Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen for the weekend. Miss Emma Dunbar is the guest of Major and Mrs. William P. Pence.

#### THE PRESIDIO AND VICINITY.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, U.S.N., were hosts at an informal dinner last Friday at Yerba Buena in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Landfield. Other guests were Messrs. and Mesdames Prentiss Cobb Hale, Charles Young and Charles A. Marriner. Afterward all attended the lecture on Siberia, delivered by Mr. Landfield to the men in training. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Louis Chappell entertained at another in their series of progressive dinners at Fort Miley. Their guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hunter, Capt. and Mesdames Francis H. Lincoln, Lewis Turtle, William H. Monroe, H. H. Sheen, William H. Teft, Mrs. Joseph L. Knowlton and Mr. Charles Vogelgesang. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser entertained at dinner at Fort Miley Saturday. Mrs. Van Vliet and Miss Marguerite Van Vliet, wife and daughter of Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, who were at the Presidio for some time, left a couple of weeks ago for Galveston, Texas, to join Colonel Van Vliet, who is in command there. The engagement of Miss Marguerite Van Vliet to Lieut. Robert Lyerly Spragins, 19th Inf., was announced shortly after her arrival there. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin and Miss Virginia Tobin have been visiting Mrs. J. B. Coulston, at Pasadena, for the last ten days. Capt. and Mrs. Tobin returned to Fort Scott Saturday. Miss Tobin is the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Davis, at Fort Rosecrans. She will return home for the holidays.

Mrs. Ernest Bingham was hostess at a bridge-tee last Wednesday at Fort Scott. Her guest of honor was her sister, Mrs. Randolph, wife of Capt. John Randolph, who will be stationed at the Presidio with the 6th Infantry. Assisting the hostess were Mesdames William H. Arthur, Francis H. Lincoln and William H. Tobin.

The bachelor officers of the 30th Infantry entertained last Friday evening at a masquerade ball at the Officers' Club at the Presidio. It was largely attended, and many attractive and original costumes were worn. Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., from Nogales, Ariz., reached this city Wednesday, on leave.

A number of Service and society folk enjoyed a paper chase last Sunday, which started at Sloat Boulevard and Ocean Drive and was followed around Merced Lake, the Spring Valley Forest and wound up at Ingleside Country Club. Miss Marion Crocker and Lieut. Lester D. Baker were the "hares." Among those who took part were Capt. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Mrs. Philip Wand, Misses Gertrude Hopkins, Ruth Winslow, Mildred Brenner, Bernice d'Evelyn, Gertrude O'Brien, Marguerite Morbie, Amy Bassett, Messrs. Mayo Newhall, Jr., John Parrott, F. Van Sicken, Alfred Whittell, William Rodgers, Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Major Willard D. Newbill, Capt. James Longstreet and Lieut. J. Sullivan.

Mrs. Milton A. Elliott entertained the Thursday Bridge Club yesterday at the Presidio. Those there were Capt. and Mesdames M. A. Elliott, Stephen O. Fuqua, Charles Humphrey, Mesdames George Gillis and Lillian Baxter. Mrs. William Carleton was hostess to the Fifty Hundred Club Tuesday at the Presidio. Yellow chrysanthemums decorated the attractive quarters. Those present were Mesdames Frederick Funston, John P. Wisser, Thomas Rees, Peter Marquart, William H. Tobin, William H. Monroe, Alfred M. Hunter, Charles Rice, Henry Mitchell, Leon Roach and William F. Lewis.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 23, 1914.

A number from this post attended the reception given for Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood at Governors Island Friday night. Miss Desolme Shepard is home from the Cathedral School at Garden City, on a two weeks' vacation. Mrs. Hughes is the guest of Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux. The disadvantages of a post where one depends upon boats was well illustrated Saturday evening, when our Christmas shoppers waited on the Governors Island dock for an hour. The quartermaster boat failed to run and Colonel Allen kindly supplied the deficiency with his coast defense boat. The officers from this post went to Fort Totten last week to see the war game. Lieut. Frederick Hanna visited this post last Wednesday.

Lieut. Theodore R. Murphy leaves to-day on an eighteen days' leave for St. Louis, Mo., to visit his sister, Mrs. William Wilson. Miss Dorothy Palmer, of Fort Slocum, was the house guest of Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young last week. Lieutenant Buyers attended the dance at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday night.

Lieut. Charles L. Austin leaves Dec. 24 for Annapolis, to join his family there, who go to spend the Christmas holidays with his brother, Midshipman Leonard Austin. The moving picture series for the benefit of the Christmas tree fund has been quite a success financially. Chaplain Yates will be able to purchase over 200 presents for the children of the garrison.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 19, 1914.

The post hop room was the scene on Friday evening, Dec. 18, of a delightful dancing party given by the girls of the Salt Lake High School Glee Club, of which Miss Anna Axton is president. In the decoration of the room the school pennants were combined with the holiday red and green. Bright red holly berries and mistletoe and Christmas greens were used with good effect in the decoration of the punch table. Receiving with the club officers were Prof. and Mrs. George A. Eaton, Prof. and Mrs. Ira D. Travis and Mr. and Mrs. William C. Jennings. Mesdames John H. Hess, John T. Axton and Elizabeth Hoffman presided at the punch table. About 200 young people enjoyed the event.

The local friends both in town and at the post, who have known the bridegroom-elect for some years, were much interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Alice Brewer Ross, daughter of Rear Admiral Albert Ross, U.S.N., and Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, of the 20th. The wedding will take place Dec. 31 in the First Presbyterian Church of Clifton, Pa.

Lieut. George H. Huddleson has gone to Virginia, to spend a short time with his mother there before going to his new station, where he will be joined by Mrs. Huddleson and their children, who are here with the Crane family over the holidays. The Misses Ethel and Helen Hezmalhach on Saturday gave a beautifully appointed dinner for ten of their most intimate friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon R. Bell gave a matinee party last Wednesday at the Empress Theater, with a tea later at the Hotel Utah.

#### WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Dec. 22, 1914.

The first hop of the season at the yard was given Friday evening by the officers of the yard and of the Mayflower and Dolphin. The new commandant of the yard, Capt. Edward R. Eberle, and Mrs. Eberle received, assisted by Mrs. Chester Wells, Mrs. J. D. Gatewood, Mrs. Frank E. Pinney, Mrs. Ralph Earle, Mrs. Francis Nash and Mrs. R. H. Woods. A number of dinners were given in the different officers' quarters before the dance.

The commanding officer of the U.S.S. Sylph with Mrs. Knaues, had as dinner guests on board Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. H. Old, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tomlinson, Dr. and Mrs. Ransdell and Miss Gertrude Gordon. Paymr. and Mrs. James Hilton had dinner for Mr. Edward Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Smith and Miss Marie Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Walter A. Blordorn gave a dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske before the hop, inviting Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Miss Catherine Scriven, Miss Lucy Burleson, Med. Insp. George P. Smith, U.S.N., Lieut. Owen Bartlett, U.S.N., and Capt. Rid-

ley McLean, U.S.N. Miss Carolyn Nash and Miss Frances Travers also entertained at small dinners before the hop.

At a benefit auction bridge party, given at the home of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Bloch was prize-winner, holding the highest score over the fifteen tables playing.

The dinner dances at the Army and Navy Club continue to attract on Thursdays. Members who entertained parties on Thursday included Major Low, U.S.M.C., and Commander Dingler, U.S.N., who had a party of forty guests. Others giving smaller dinners were Major D. C. Howard and Lieut. H. C. Clagett, U.S.A.; Comdr. James Gilmore, U.S.N.; R. W. Brainard, Col. W. Burnside, Major L. J. McGill, Major J. H. Russell, Hon. J. J. Rogers, Mr. F. E. M. Whiting, Ensign P. P. Powell, Comdr. G. R. Marvell, Lieutenant Tillman, Lieut. C. A. King, Lieutenant Whelan, Lieut. A. M. Robbins and Mr. H. H. Brown.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Feeley, of Washington, D.C., arrived Dec. 11 to spend several months with Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan. Mrs. Carnahan's brother, Mr. Howard, arrived Saturday and was her guest for the week-end. Mrs. Carnahan entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, Miss Rose Bernhardt, Mrs. Feeley and Mr. Howard. Lieut. and Mrs. Ambrose R. Emery are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Saturday, Dec. 12; Mrs. Emery is staying at the Evanston Maternity Hospital in Evanston, but expects to return to the post on Christmas Eve.

Lieut. and Mrs. Miller and infant son arrived on Tuesday and have taken quarters vacated by Lieutenant Beebe. Lieutenant Miller has recently joined the 27th Infantry and is on leave at present. Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt gave an impromptu dance for the young people Tuesday evening. Among those who enjoyed her hospitality were Mrs. Tupper, Miss Alice Sargent, Miss Florence Helmick, Miss Trout, Miss Catherine Carnahan, Mr. Sevier Tupper, Mr. Roland McNamee, Mr. Reynolds Burt and a number of friends from Highland Park.

Miss Alice Sargent was a dinner guest of Miss Catherine Carnahan Wednesday. Mrs. Smith, of Denver, is house guest of Mrs. Daniel L. Tate, having arrived Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Tate gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Smith and for Major and Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent and Mrs. Theodore Taylor. Mrs. Tate, Mrs. Smith, Colonel Tate and Dr. Lauderdale were guests of Mrs. Taylor for bridge Friday evening. Mrs. Tate and Mrs. Smith left Dec. 19 for New York. After spending a few days there with friends, Mrs. Tate will go on to West Point, to spend Christmas with her son, Joseph.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 20, 1914.

Mrs. Starkey, wife of Lieut. J. R. Starkey, is visiting her mother, Mrs. J. A. Kress, in St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Foster entertained at supper Sunday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Mrs. Crampton, Mrs. Carr and Mr. Perry, of St. Louis.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys and Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. Master Albert Dillingham, Jr., arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Wednesday from school in Ossining, N.Y., to spend the holidays with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. On Thursday Mrs. Kress, wife of Gen. J. A. Kress, gave a luncheon at her home, 5030 Vernon avenue, St. Louis, for Mesdames M. E. Gillespie, C. L. Foster, J. M. Craig, J. R. Starkey, F. H. Burr and Mrs. Sliger, of St. Louis.

Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke. Lieut. F. H. Burr has just purchased a new six-cylinder, 1915 model, Hudson. On Friday afternoon the regular dancing class met at the Officers' Club. Lieut. J. R. Davis, C.A.C., en route to his home in Arkansas, spent Friday and Saturday at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Lieut. J. G. Donovan.

On Friday evening a dance was held at the post hall by the enlisted men of the post. Music was furnished by the depot band.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

ANDREWS.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 21, 1914, a daughter, Josephine Andrews, to Lieut. F. M. Andrews, 2d U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Andrews.

EMERY.—Born, Dec. 12, 1914, at Evanston, Ill., to the wife of Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, 27th U.S. Inf., a son.

HAYDEN.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 4, 1914, to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. R. Hayden, U.S.N., a son, Albert Howard.

KIEFFER.—Born Nov. 12, 1914, at Schofield Barracks, H.T., to the wife of Lieut. Philip J. Kieffer, 4th U.S. Cav., a son, William Brett.

MACARTHUR.—Born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1914, to Lieut. Comdr. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.N., and Mrs. MacArthur, a son, Malcolm MacArthur.

MCGEEHEE.—Born at Ruston, La., Dec. 21, 1914, a son, Edward Clinton McGeehee, to Ensign and Mrs. E. C. McGeehee, U.S.N.

MOWRY.—Born at Providence, R.I., Sept. 17, 1914, a daughter, Eleanor Mowry, to Mrs. Elisha Capron Mowry, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John R. Bartlett, U.S.N.

PENNELL.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 17, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Ralph M. Pennell, 5th U.S. Field Art., a son.

WEAVER.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. James R. N. Weaver, 8th U.S. Inf. (now 9th) a son, James Rainier, at Manila, P.I., Oct. 20, 1914.

ZELL.—Born at Manila, P.I., Oct. 28, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. E. M. Zell, 7th Cav., a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

DYSART—SERVIS.—At Elizabeth, N.J., Dec. 22, 1914, Lieut. Arthur S. Dysart, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel B. Servis.

FULTON—TREMBLE.—At Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 19, 1914, Capt. James M. Fulton, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Dorothy Moore Tremble.

JONES—GREEN.—At Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 9, 1914, Pay Clerk Harold G. Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Ida Green.

MACBETH—NEWCUMB.—At Christ Church, Port Jefferson, Long Island, on Dec. 1, 1914, Mr. Alexander B. Macbeth and Miss Rosemarie Newcomb, daughter of Capt. F. H. Newcomb, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Newcomb.

McKERCHER—ROYDEN.—At San Mateo, Cal., Dec. 14, 1914, Mr. George B. McKercher and Miss Ella Royden, daughter of Capt. H. N. Royden, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Royden.

RUDDOCK—BEEHLER.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 19, 1914, Ensign Theodore D. Ruddock, U.S.N., and Miss Stella Beehler, daughter of Commo. William H. Beehler, U.S.N.

RUSH—SOULT.—At Eagle Pass, Texas, Dec. 12, 1914, Lieut. Murray B. Rush, 14th U.S. Cav., and Miss Leonie Sault.

#### DIED.

BROOKE.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 6, 1914, Mr. Samuel Brooke, father of Mrs. I. I. Yates, wife of Naval Constructor Yates, U.S.N.

GERSTNER.—Died at sea off Oceanside, Cal., Dec. 21, 1914, Lieut. Frederick J. Gerstner, 10th U.S. Cav., by fall from aeroplane.

MORTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 20, 1914, Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., retired.

PLANDER.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1914, Chief Bttn. George E. Plander, U.S.N., retired.

SANDS.—Died at Tolono, Ill., Dec. 15, 1914, Mrs. Sybil R. Sands, wife of Capt. James H. Sands, U.S.A., retired.

TRENKLE.—Died at Fort Clark, Texas, Dec. 12, 1914, Minnie M. Trenkle, infant daughter of Comay. Sergt. Otto Trenkle, 14th U.S. Cav., and the late Mrs. Minnie M. Trenkle, age twenty-one days.

### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Friends of Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., senior colonel in the Guard, will be pleased to learn that he is now able to resume his military duties after his very severe illness. To be forced to stay away from the 7th Regiment armory for so long a period has been a great annoyance to the Colonel, who is never more happy than when he is on deck looking after the interests of his "grey jackets." Every one will heartily wish him a happy new year. It is understood that Secretary of the Navy Daniels will review the regiment in the armory on Wednesday night, Jan. 6.

The officers of the Minnesota National Guard and members of the Minnesota National Guard Association will assemble for the annual meeting of instruction at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Monday, Dec. 28, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to remain in session for two days.

Walter Chandler, jr., manager of the Hotel Martinique of New York city, has posted this notice in the hotel: "Our policy is to encourage in every way the National Guard of New York. Any employee joining the Guard or already enlisted will be allowed full pay for time while at camp or for rifle practice, 'parades,' etc. The order was issued in response to a resolution received from the Merchants' Association asking business men to promote the efficiency of the National Guard."

The following instructor-sergeants of the Army on duty with the National Guard of New York have been assigned station as given below: Sergt. John Staegs, 18th Inf., to Troy, N.Y.; Q.M. Sergt. James T. Fitzsimmons, Co. B, 2d Inf., to Albany, N.Y.; Sergt. Will Smith, 18th Inf., to Malone, N.Y.; Sergt. Max Juppe, 21st Inf., to 12th Infantry, New York city; Sergt. Robert L. Hostetter, 22d Inf., to North Tonawanda, N.Y.; Sergt. Charles A. Cassin, 14th Inf., to 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Sergt. Horatio Holden, 12th Inf., to 12th Infantry, New York city.

A company of the 7th N.Y., made up of details from different companies to give it the war strength of 150 men, under Capt. W. S. Covell, of Company F, will attend the inauguration ceremonies of Governor-elect Whitman at Albany, Jan. 1. Two platoons from the 1st Field Artillery, with two guns, will fire the salute. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and staff will leave for Albany at two p.m., Dec. 31, to attend the inauguration.

Major Joseph W. Shirley, formerly chief quartermaster of the 1st Brigade, Maryland National Guard, has been retired. Major Shirley was a member of the Guard for many years and is chief engineer of the Topographical Survey Commission.

A review of the 9th N.Y., Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, by Hon. John Ford will be held in the armory on Saturday night, Jan. 2.

An inspection of the 2d Battalion, 22d Engrs., N.Y., will be made by Colonel Hotchkiss in the armory on Tuesday night, Dec. 29. A dance will follow. A progressive euchre, dance, auction and suckling-pig raffle will be held in the armory Wednesday night, Dec. 30. Officers of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Post Q.M. Sergt. E. W. Hepper; first vice-president, Batln. Q.M. Sergt. J. V. Allini, N.C.S.; second vice-president, Sergt. W. F. Devins, Co. L; treasurer, Q.M. Sergt. C. Secor, Co. B; assistant treasurer, Batln. Q.M. Sergt. E. A. McLaughlin, N.C.S.; financial secretary, Q.M. Sergt. H. W. Harris, Co. L; recording secretary, Batln. Sergt. Major P. J. Waters, N.C.S.; sergeant-at-arms, Sergt. F. Cook, H.C.

"No soldier has ever rendered service more honest and faithful than Sergeant Major Jansen has been," is the endorsement put by Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., on an order placing Sergt. Major John G. Jansen on the retired list, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant, after reaching the age of sixty-four. Lieutenant Jansen, who is still an active man, originally joined the National Guard as a private in old Battery B, 1st Division, June 9, 1873, and after the reorganization of the Guard joined the old 1st Battery Jan. 30, 1883. For many years he was the right-hand man of the late Capt. Louis Wendel, and when the battery was enlarged to a battalion and the battalion to a regiment he still proved the value of his services.

#### 23D N.Y.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., reviewed the 23d N.Y., under command of Col. Frank H. Norton, in the armory on the night of Dec. 19. Previous to the review the regimental band gave one of its usual enjoyable concerts. The regiment made a fine display in its military work.

For the review the regiment was promptly formed by Adj. C. H. Newman in line of masses, being equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files front, divided into three battalions. Majors David B. Blanton, Robert S. Cooke and Richard B. Davison were the battalion commanders. On the left of the line was the new headquarters detachment, under command of Lieut. Jerome F. Langer.

General Eddy was accompanied by his staff, which included Majors Walter F. Barnes, Alfred E. Steers, John W. Trumbull, Walter J. Carlin and Capt. Donald H. Cowles.

After the review Colonel Norton put the command through a short and spirited drill in the evolutions of the regiment. The ceremony of evening parade, taken by Major Davison, was the concluding military event.

There was dancing, while General Eddy and staff and other invited guests were entertained by Colonel Norton and his officers.

#### 69TH N.Y.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

An interesting feature of the review of the 69th N.G.N.Y. in its armory on the night of Dec. 19 by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, was a public address made by him to the assembled regiment at the conclusion of the military ceremonies. General Dyer, in the course of his remarks, said that the eyes of all the world at the present time are on the soldier men, and in the United States the people seemed to be waking up to the necessity of preparedness. He made an earnest plea to the members of the regiment to take seriously their duties as members of the National Guard, urged them to bring in additional good men to increase the strength of the regiment, and carry themselves as soldiers both in and out of uniform. He stated that the 69th, above all other regiments, had reason to feel proud of its uniform and services to the country in time of need, and that every man should be loyal to his officers and work to make the regiment second to none in numbers and general efficiency.

Previous to the military ceremonies of the evening the famous regimental band, under Chief Musician Bayne, rendered a most enjoyable concert, which included "Reminiscences of the Bards of Ireland," played most beautifully, the band receiving great applause. The military ceremonies consisted of review by General Dyer, the regiment being under command of Colonel Conley, evening parade, under Lieut. Col. J. J. Phelan, concluding with the escort to the colors.

While the ceremonies of the evening were a little behind the usual standard of the regiment, they were very creditable nevertheless, and during the standing review the command was notably steady. One important feature plainly observable was the great improvement in the equipments of the men, and manner of wearing them, over old times. The uniforms also had a soldierly fit, not seen years ago. These reforms, we understand, are largely due to the efforts of Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, Q.M., formerly of the Army, who understands his work thoroughly.

Acting Regimental Adj. F. A. Donnelly was assisted in his duties of the evening by Lieuts. M. A. Kelly, Co. F, Burns, of Co. B, and J. E. Chiquette, of Co. C, as battalion adjutants. The battalion commanders were Majors Michael Lynch and

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John E. Duffy and Capt. W. J. Costigan, Major John P. Everett being on leave owing to the death of his mother. General Dyer was accompanied by Major F. L. V. Hoppin, Lieut. C. J. Ahern, Majors E. W. Dayton, F. J. Foley and S. A. Brown, of his staff, and by Major Downs and Captains Ashmore and Hildreth, of the 12th Regiment. Other special guests present included Col. W. G. Bates and Capt. James Eben, 71st Inf.; Col. C. S. Wadsworth, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne and Lieut. Lester R. Walton, 9th C.A.C.; Major Snyder, Captains Chase, Stockbridge, Billings and Dargon, 47th Inf., and Col. E. Duffy, retired.

General Dyer and other guests were entertained by Colonel Conley and his officers, during which some brief complimentary remarks were made. Colonel Conley introduced General Dyer as a friend to the 69th when it needed a friend, and he said that he had received the most valuable assistance and support from him. General Dyer spoke of the pleasure it gave him to work with the 69th, and that there was no hospitality like that of the Irish. He went on to say the regiment had a great future, praised its advance under Colonel Conley, and also referred to Colonel Bates as one of the most valuable officers in the National Guard of the Union and one the state should appreciate. Colonels Appleton, of the 7th, and Wadsworth, of the 12th, were also praised. Both Colonels Bates and Wadsworth made suitable replies, during which the 69th was complimented for its work.

### CONNECTICUT.

The percentage rating of each company of the 1st Infantry, Conn. N.G., Colonel Goodman, Nov. 30, 1914, in "Strength of Organization" and in "Attendance at Drills" during the month of November, 1914, is as follows:

Strength of Organization.	Attendance at Drills.
1. Co. I.....110.29%	1. Co. I.....92.88%
2. " G.....95.73	2. " G.....88.30
3. " G.....95.73	3. " D.....88.06
4. " B.....91.17	4. " C.....84.61
5. " D.....91.17	5. " E.....84.05
6. " L.....89.70	6. " F.....82.62
7. " M.....88.23	7. " K.....81.25
8. " F.....86.76	8. " B.....81.04
9. " A.....83.82	9. " A.....78.36
10. " H.....83.82	10. " M.....78.09
11. " K.....82.35	11. " L.....68.03
12. " E.....67.64	12. " H.....67.10

Hrs. Detachment. No report received from Co. Hospital Corps.....120.00 Hospital Corps.....63.88

The efficiency rating of each battalion of the 1st Infantry for the month of November, 1914, as shown by the Consolidated Morning Report of the regiment, is as follows:

1. First Battalion, Cos. A, B, C and D, strength of organization, 45.22 per cent.; attendance at drills, 41.82 per cent.; total, 87.04 per cent.
2. Second Battalion, Cos. I, K, L and M, strength of organization, 46.50 per cent.; attendance at drills, 39.82 per cent.; total, 86.32 per cent.
3. Third Battalion, Cos. E, F, G and H, strength of organization, 41.72 per cent.; attendance at drills, 40.61 per cent.; total, 82.33 per cent.

### 2D NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—COMDR. C. O. BRINKERHOFF.

A fine exhibition of the varieties of duty of members of the Naval Militia was given by the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia, G.N.Y., Comdr. C. O. Brinkerhoff, in its armory on the night of Dec. 18, the event being arranged specially for the employers of members of the battalion, who made up the majority of the large audience.

They must have been highly impressed with the entire exhibition, and must have realized that the time of these employees in the Naval Militia is not wasted, but is put to good practical work.

The program for the evening, which was highly entertaining and instructive, was as follows:

Band concert. Formation by divisions—details for instruction: In order to give a general idea of the numerous duties which make the life aboard ship so fascinating, a few of the drills were shown; lead lines, heaving lines; work of Hospital Corps, including resuscitation by use of pulmonary; signals, including hand and machine semaphores, ardois searchlight, flag hoists and wireless; climbing; knotting; hammocks, and work with 5-inch loading machine; wall scaling with machine-gun by 2d Division.

Deck sports opened with the singing of the good old chanty song of bygone sea days, entitled "Twas on a Black Baller I Served Out My Time." Then in the 24-foot ring there followed a lively boxing bout, followed by "cup boxing," in which the participants are blindfolded and each man has a glove on his left hand and a tin cup in his right. Each man hits the floor with the tin cup and hits any man he can with his gloved hand.

The battalion formed for a street riot drill, under command of Lieut. Theodore Nelson, and formed street column and square very effectively.

One of the best features of the evening was the maneuvers by four miniature dreadnoughts, fully equipped with running and signal lights, and skillfully maneuvered in line, column, etc. At the close they engaged in target practice, firing small caliber bullets at a target, which was well pasted with shots. A miniature submarine also made its appearance and put one of the ships out of action.

The review by Mr. R. A. C. Smith, Dock Commissioner of New York city, followed, the battalion being formed in line of masses, and reformed for evening parade. Mr. Smith had an honorary staff consisting of Col. John H. Foote, 14th Inf., Major Edward H. Snyder, 47th Inf., and Comdr. Charles L. Poor, of the 1st Battalion, Naval Militia, and Commo. Frederick B. Dalzell and H. C. Harrison. Both ceremonies were very handsome ones. A Marine Corps division is to be organized.

### MICHIGAN.

A rifle team to represent Michigan at the next annual competition of the U.S. Army, Marine Corps, Navy and National Guard will be selected during the spring of 1915. Contestants for the state team tryout will be selected by the records made this winter in gallery practice, according to the following plan:

The company having the highest figure of merit in each regiment; the company having the second highest figure of merit; and the company having the third highest figure of merit will each be permitted to send one officer and three enlisted men, one of whom must be a private, to the team tryout. The three companies next in order in each regiment may send one officer and two enlisted men; the three companies next in order, finishing seventh, eighth and ninth in figure of merit in the regiment, may each send two enlisted

men and the last three companies may each send one enlisted man.

All officers and men so selected must be expert rifemen who have qualified on the outdoor range during 1913 or 1914. No officer or man so selected shall have ever acted as principal or alternate in a National Team Match.

The team selected at the team tryout shall consist of two company officers and thirteen enlisted men. The officers chosen as team members must be the officers who make the highest aggregate score of all officers competing; the enlisted men must be those who make the highest aggregate scores of all enlisted men competing. The officer who has the third highest score of the officers competing will be taken to the national matches as range officer.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

An inspection of the several organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be made by officers of the U.S. Army. The inspection will be made, beginning at eight p.m., on the dates selected in January and February. This inspection is separate and distinct from inspections to be conducted by officers of the Inspector-General's Department, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and which will be held during months of March, April and May, 1915. The inspection of all property will be made during daylight. No property not actually inspected, except Government publications and such articles of officers' equipment as are not required to be worn on the person, will be included in the inspection reports. Memorandum accepts will not be considered or accepted by the inspector. He must see the property and inspect it. Particular attention will be given by the inspecting officer to the day inspection of rifles and pistols, and also the amount of cleaning material on hand, as per Cir. 16, Division of Militia Affairs, dated Aug. 21, 1911. The personnel of the organization will be inspected and mustered at night, except where it may be possible to have personnel at division, brigade or regimental headquarters, or of regimental bands, inspected and mustered during the day. Officers and enlisted men temporarily absent from their home stations at the muster of their organizations may be attached for inspection and muster to any other organization.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. L. W.—Write through the channel to The Adjutant General, stating why you desire address of Daniel W. Mayes, sergeant, Hospital Corps. We cannot furnish this information.

G. E. asks: As to the price of purchase of discharge. Enlisted May 8, 1908, discharged April 15, 1911; re-enlisted May 21, 1911, discharged by purchase Jan. 24, 1913; re-enlisted Nov. 10, 1914. When discharged by purchase I had to pay \$85. How much would it cost me now? Must I wait a year, or can I purchase my discharge whenever convenient? Answer: Under G.O. 31, 1914, "a soldier who has once purchased his discharge will not be discharged again by purchase until after another year's service, and in the event of his being so discharged again the purchase price will be determined by the length of time he has served since he was last discharged by purchase." Price after one year would be, in the U.S., \$120.

H. S. asks: A soldier who enlisted under the seven-year law, and after expiration of three years' active service applies for a transfer to the reserve. Does he get the remainder of his clothing allowance of the three years past? Answer: His accounts are closed to date of furlough to reserve.

J. H. asks: A soldier serves thirty years in the U.S. Army and is placed upon the retired list. Several years after retirement the soldier dies a natural death. Does his widow receive a pension as long as she remains single? Answer: No, not under present law, his death not being a result of his service.

K. B. K. asks: I will be examined for sergeant, first class, clerk, in March, 1915. (1) Are there any vacancies in that grade at the present time? (2) If I pass high, how soon, more or less, shall I be appointed? (3) May I obtain my papers of the examination for a commission in the mobile army, which I successfully passed in January, 1914? Answer: (1) and (2) Apply to Q.M.G. (3) Apply to The Adjutant General.

R. C. B. asks: X. enlisted in the Marine Corps and after serving his term was honorably discharged. About two years thereafter he re-enlisted and was sent to the Philippines. After serving there for a little over a year and while on a five days' leave he deserted. His term of re-enlistment expired in 1912. (1) What is his present status? (2) To what penalty is he subject? (3) What are his rights or remedies, if any? (4) What, under the circumstances, would be the proper course for him to pursue? Answer: His liability to arrest and punishment terminates two years after expiration of term for which he enlisted.

J. A.—As to your prospects for appointment as sergeant plumber, Q.M.C., apply to the Q.M.G.

F. A. B.—The eligible list from last year has just about been used up to fill vacancies occurring in the Philippine Scouts during 1914. The results of November examination will not be known for several weeks, as examinations are held in the Philippines as well as in the U.S.

E. B. C.—The time in Cuba counts double while there in volunteer service in 1898. Apply through channel for information as to time you served in Cuba with 2d S.C. Vols.

A. K.—An application through the channel will give you the date you are entitled to retire. As to your lost discharges, the Department does not issue duplicates, but does give certificates of discharges in their stead.

W. J. C. asks: (1) At the end of three years, if furloughed to the reserve, do I receive water transportation from Colon to New York and land transportation from New York to Columbus Barracks, Ohio? (2) Do I receive the money value of clothing undrawn (that is, from date of enlistment)? (3) At the end of three years what kind of a paper will I get; just a paper like the kind given to a man when he goes on furlough? Do I get my final statements like a man regularly discharged? Answer: (1) Yes, if you enlisted at Columbus Barracks. (2) Yes; to time of furlough. (3) He is paid on final statement; see first sentence, A.R. 1875. His final discharge papers are not given until end of seven years.

J. P. J. asks: Was the entire 6th U.S. Cavalry in China during the Boxer uprising, or was one squadron left in the U.S., and where was it stationed? Answer: A circular of July 1, 1909, gives the following regarding the stations of the 6th Cavalry: "China and Philippines, Hqs. and A, B, C and D, July 3, 1900, to April 28, 1903; E, F, G and H, March 25, 1901, to Oct. 10, 1903 (four troops remained in California, Washington and Idaho to March, 1901)."

W. E. P. asks: Name and address of place that has general orders of the War Department for sale. Answer: If you mean the volume compiled by Captain Moss and containing all live orders to April 4, 1914, this is sold by the George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis., at \$3. For separate orders apply through the channel.

T. G. asks: I have a stepson, anxious to get an appointment to West Point, but on account of being a stepson cannot get a Presidential appointment. I own real estate and pay taxes on same in Connecticut. Could I claim a residence there while being in the Service, and in this way make my boy eligible for appointment from that state? The boy's mother was born, reared and was living at time of our marriage in the town where I have since bought property, but for the past eight years has been living with me at different posts. Could she still claim residence in this town? Answer: A soldier neither gains nor loses residence by virtue of his military service. If you have chosen Connecticut as your home, have your declaration judicially signed and witnessed; then apply to your Congressman.

G. M. asks: (1) Where is Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 28th Inf., stationed at present? He was in command of my company (H, 21st Inf.) while stationed in the Philippine Islands. (2) What is the present population of the United States, last census? (3) How many states are there in the Union? Answer: (1) Dropped for desertion, Dec. 13, 1910. (2) Estimated in 1913 to be 97,028,497. (3) Forty-eight.



### CORRECT ENGRAVING and FINE STATIONERY

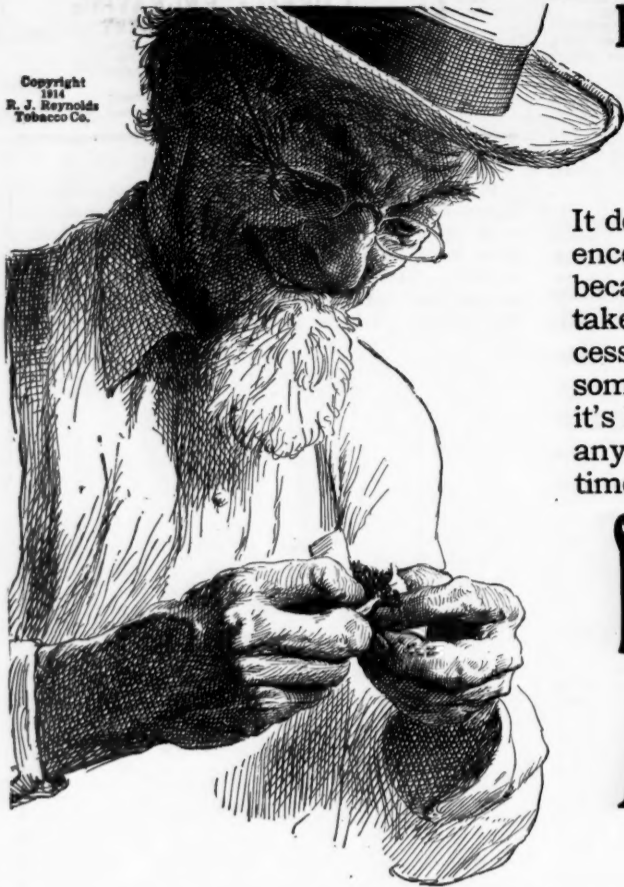
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LYCETT, Society Stationer  
 317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

### QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS, U.S.A.

Following is a list of the 404 quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, arranged according to rank, as of Dec. 1, 1914. Dates of appointment are given in condensed form, the month by number instead of name. Where more than one appointment was made on any one day, names are arranged alphabetically. Those marked with an asterisk were former post commissary sergeants:

1. Colesworthy, C. C.....12-26-'95	124. Stuart, C. A.....9-9-'05
2. Merrill, A. J.....6-4-'97	125. Platt, J. C.....9-12-'05
3. Reuter, Wm.....10-11-'97	126. Cross, W. A.....10-17-'05
4. Benjamin, M.....12-24-'97	127. Hempstead, P. L.....10-28-'05
5. MacLeod, N.....2-3-'93	128. Lewis, M. A.....10-28-'05
6. Wilson, John B.....3-21-'98	129. Berg, E.....1-23-'06
7. Kratzke, A. H.....7-22-'98	130. Watts, O. C.....1-23-'06
8. Schiller, Julius.....8-6-'98	131. Batterton, E. L.....2-17-'06
9. Flynn, Chas. E.....8-11-'98	132. Bryan, L. A.....2-17-'06
10. Geiling, Geo.....10-1-'98	133. Downey, C. J.....2-17-'06
11. Thompson, K. J.....10-1-'98	134. Hill, W. H.....2-17-'06
12. Woods, Jas. F.....10-1-'98	135. Keas, G. D.....2-17-'06
13. Bader, C.....10-15-'98	136. Lind, F.....2-17-'06
14. Farin gh y, W. H.....12-1-'98	137. Marcey, D. E.....3-20-'06
15. Wikand, J.....12-3-'98	138. McKeaney, J. D.....3-24-'06
16. Summerlin, J. D.....1-3-'99	139. Schwar, J.....3-24-'06
17. Reilly, W.....2-8-'99	140. Black, J. W.....4-12-'06
18. Jensen, J.....3-15-'99	141. Pillians, W. P.....4-28-'06
19. Kidwell, F. A.....6-22-'99	142. Saddler, M.....5-2-'06
20. Benninghoven, William P.....8-7-'99	143. Butler, W. A.....5-21-'06
21. Reissman, F.....9-11-'99	144. Lindenstruth, Robert W.....6-7-'06
22. Schiller, F.....9-14-'99	145. Hahn, G. H.....7-10-'06
23. Harrell, G. H.....12-29-'99	146. Simpson, O. T.....7-10-'06
24. Beardslee, L. W.....4-20-'00	147. Jackson, O.....7-11-'06
25. Coffman, H.....4-20-'00	148. Moore, F. B.....8-10-'06
26. Peterson, P.....4-20-'00	149. Carter, W. O.....8-25-'06
27. Grigsby, J.....5-10-'00	150. Madsen, H. A.....8-25-'06
28. Mills, M. A.....5-29-'00	151. Bangert, F.....8-29-'06
29. Power, J.....6-6-'00	152. Phillips, W. P.....9-3-'06
30. Legendre, M.....7-27-'00	153. Massie, L. B.....10-23-'06
31. Maxson, L.....8-3-'00	154. Thord, Nels J.....10-23-'06
32. Smith, B. K.....8-3-'00	155. Gilmore, L.....11-8-'06
33. Robinson, T.....9-18-'00	156. Connor, D. F.....11-27-'06
34. Adams, J. H.....9-25-'00	157. Underwood, W. E.....11-27-'06
35. Koenig, O.....9-25-'00	158. Cenic, John.....12-1-'06
36. Jones, H. B.....9-29-'00	159. Walker, W. J.....12-8-'06
37. Cotter, D. H.....10-26-'00	160. Gaul, E. M.....12-13-'06
38. Imhof, J.....11-16-'00	161. Trippe, G. D.....12-19-'06
39. Ellis, George.....11-17-'00	162. Lewis, Le R.....1-9-'07
40. Butler, M. J.....2-18-'01	163. O'Connell, D. J.....1-17-'07
41. Patterson, T.....2-18-'01	164. Phillips, E. J.....2-8-'07
42. Thonngen, A.....2-18-'01	165. Hesse, J. W.....4-2-'07
43. Widell, B.....2-19-'01	166. Fengsten, N. P.....4-27-'07
44. Newman, A.....2-19-'01	167. Kennedy, T. B.....5-17-'07
45. Hodge, E.....3-16-'01	168. Goff, C. L.....5-31-'07
46. Roberts, T. D.....5-13-'01	169. Wilson, C. F.....6-15-'07
47. Scott, R. M.....5-16-'01	170. Green, J. L.....6-22-'07
48. Shaffer, S. W.....5-16-'01	171. Christophel, J. C.....8-14-'07
49. Cox, W. H.....5-27-'01	172. Weadon, J. S.....11-23-'07
50. Martin, W.....6-13-'01	173. Duggan, P. F.....11-25-'07
51. Downs, J. M.....8-21-'01	174. Zimmerman, H. C.....12-4-'07
52. Atkinson, G. A.....8-31-'01	175. Holliday, P.....12-17-'07
53. Gibbons, R.....9-26-'01	176. Ingram, C. H.....2-17-'08
54. O'Brien, D. J.....11-2-'01	177. Morgan, W. R.....2-17-'08
55. Martin, W.....2d.11-19-'01	178. Davis, E.....2-18-'08
56. Edward, S. H.....12-21-'01	179. Englemann, O.....2-19-'08
57. Payne, W. C.....12-21-'01	180. Klune, R. L.....2-24-'08
58. Quinn, J. P.....12-21-'01	181. Reed, D. F.....3-12-'08
59. Eitelberg, P.....1-25-'02	182. Dunne, P.....4-29-'08
60. Gilmore, C.....2-8-'02	183. Steen, J. H.....5-20-'08
61. King, W. T.....2-8-'02	184. Emery, L. J.....6-3-'08
62. Mageean, J.....2-13-'02	185. Goodman, S. M.....6-6-'08
63. McSweeney, D.....5-26-'02	186. Menton, O.....6-9-'08
64. Boberg, K.....7-1-'02	187. Simpson, M. T.....6-13-'08
65. Fredeman, H. F.....7-25-'02	188. Jake, W. J.....7-12-'08
66. Balch, O. H.....7-31-'02	189. Ryan, L. J.....7-25-'08
67. Chard, H. C.....11-6-'02	190. Hellriegel, J.....7-31-'08
68. Corcoran, H.....12-20-'02	191. Rackley, J. J.....7-31-'08
69. Mattison, W. H.....1-17-'03	192. Luberoff, G.....8-17-'08
70. Meador, J. E.....1-17-'03	193. Murphy, W. J.....8-28-'08
71. Zautner, G. H.....1-17-'03	194. Haider, S.....8-31-'08
72. Jones, T. C.....1-20-'03	195. Bullier, M. G.....9-18-'08
73. Timmons, C. S.....2-3-'03	196. Guth, Henry.....10-19-'08
74. Grimes, J. T.....4-1-'03	197. Stewart, L. P.....10-29-'08
75. Scally, J. F.....4-7-'03	198. Coe, C. A.....11-4-'08
76. Walcott, C.....4-25-'03	199. Griswold, B. E.....11-4-'08
77. Easton, R. C.....5-17-'03	200. Lafferty, B.....11-4-'08
78. Wade, D. E.....7-8-'03	201. Lee, M. M.....11-4-'08
79. Mitchell, M. L.....8-27-'03	202. Redeke, E. W.....11-4-'08
80. Grindley, W. C.....9-14-'03	203. Winter, H.....11-5-'08
81. Flock, G.....9-23-'03	204. Shemonsky, P.....11-13-'08
82. Ames, A. B.....10-16-'03	205. MacDonald, J. S.....11-24-'08
83. Buck, M. P. L.....11-7-'03	206. Paquet, O. G.....11-27-'08
84. Albert, H. E.....4-23-'04	207. Day, W.....11-30-'08
85. Crommelin, G. B.....4-23-'04	208. Lipstreu, F. J.....12-4-'08
86. McClinton, Wil-lard L.....5-7-'04	209. Geyer, W. E.....1-7-'09
87. Bell, Fred.....7-1-'04	210. LeBlanc, R. H.....1-25-'09
88. Bogle, R. H.....7-1-'04	211. Angus, R. M.....2-11-'09
89. Bowmaster, F. L.....7-1-'04	212. Hoeltzel, G.....2-11-'09
90. Freeman, O.....7-1-'04	213. Cantlon, P. E.....3-12-'09
91. Effe, C. W.....7-1-'04	214. Hafner, John.....3-13-'09
92. Geisler, J. G.....7-1-'04	215. Staples, F.....3-30-'09
93. Hecht, H.....7-1-'04	216. Schwalm, C.....4-17-'09
94. Hinson, C. J.....7-1-'04	217. Broillett, J.....4-29-'09
95. Jacobs, F. R.....7-1-'04	218. Zimmerman, P. R.....5-6-'09
96. Johnson, C. R.....7-1-'04	219. Reese, G. H.....5-8-'09
97. Rosemere, E. H.....7-1-'04	220. Taylor, J. C.....5-24-'09
98. Sharp, E. L.....7-1-'04	221. Taylor, M. K.....5-24-'09
99. Wickans, C. B.....7-1-'04	222. Armstrong, L. S.....6-14-'09
100. Berg, E.....7-7-'04	223. Skiles, O. F.....7-10-'09
101. Phillips, E. C.....7-7-'04	224. Stanley, A. W.....7-12-'09
102. Burgess, F. R.....7-8-'04	225. Grey, J. M.....7-21-'09
103. Sloan, H. C.....7-18-'04	226. Kunz, C. H.....7-21-'09
104. Smith, Oliver.....7-18-'04	227. Joramleon, L.....7-26-'09
105. Fuhrman, S. F. E.....8-17-'04	228. Tuttle, W. J.....8-5-'09
106. Harvey, J. S.....8-17-'04	229. Hardman, Herbert W.....8-10-'09
107. Morelle, C. J.....8-17-'04	230. Crowl, C. S.....8-24-'09
108. Wey, P. W.....8-17-'04	231. Odell, G. W.....9-14-'09
109. Parsons, D. L.....12-10-'04	232. Davitt, H.....9-20-'09
110. Thompson, G.....12-10-'04	233. Pryor, G. H.....10-7-'09
111. Wood, Scott.....12-14-'04	234. Clynes, J.....11-5-'09
112. Grey, W. A.....1-5-'05	235. Donohue, J.....11-10-'09
113. Isley, C. J.....1-5-'05	236. Long, T. T.....12-10-'09
114. Kuhn, P. V.....1-5-'05	237. Hattman, J. A.....12-15-'09
115. Redling, C.....3-25-'05	238. Wechsler, L. J.....1-12-'10
116. Hunter, W. A.....5-1-'05	239. Harney, D. J.....1-14-'10
117. Tilford, J. W.....5-1-'05	240. Grove, D.....2-15-'10
118. Franke, C. B.....5-10-'05	241. Segarra, R. A.....2-7-'10
119. Larner, W. M.....6-8-'05	242. Van Buren, C.....2-18-'10



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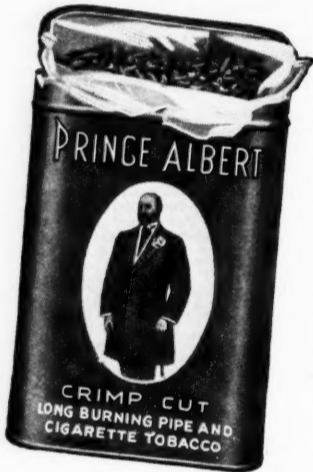
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- 254. Palmer, LeRoy H. 8-10-'10
- 255. Conger, J. S. 9-10-'10
- 256. O'Connell, William J. 9-15-'10
- 257. West, E. G. 9-17-'10
- 258. Koppie, G. S. 9-19-'10
- 259. Bronson, E. S. 9-29-'10
- 260. Hensley, H. C. 10-11-'10
- 261. Irwin, Asa 11-19-'10
- 262. Eikenberry, E. 1-4-'11
- 263. Martin, C. 2-2-'11
- 264. Barr, LeR. D. 2-18-'11
- 265. Stanchfield, C. T. 2-20-'11
- 266. Jansen, F. 3-4-'11
- 267. Garcia, E. 3-13-'11
- 268. Baker, J. R. 3-15-'11
- 269. Bremerman, C. F. 3-15-'11
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- 272. Miller, E. 3-25-'11
- 273. Lobitz, A. 5-22-'11
- 274. Sturgill, W. F. 6-10-'11
- 275. Wiscombe, William F. 6-19-'11
- 276. Rath, H. J. 6-23-'11
- 277. Dunbar, M. B. 6-24-'11
- 278. Metzger, H. 6-30-'11
- 279. Cameron, C. W. 7-6-'11
- 280. Berney, P. J. 8-18-'11
- 281. Fitton, J. 8-18-'11
- 282. DeGraff, M. H. 8-19-'11
- 283. Gage, W. H. 8-19-'11
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- 287. Hickey, J. H. 10-14-'11
- 288. Wolbert, E. 1-29-'12
- 289. O'Connor, M. 2-1-'12
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- 304. Chapman, F. H. 7-2-'12
- 305. Long, T. W. 7-2-'12
- 306. Reeves, A. M. 7-2-'12
- 307. Whitlock, P. 7-2-'12
- 308. Cook, G. C. 7-3-'12
- 309. Williams, J. 7-6-'12
- 310. Youart, W. T. 7-16-'12
- 311. Irwin, V. 7-26-'12
- 312. Fleming, J. T. 7-30-'12
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- 314. Shugart, J. C. 8-16-'12
- 315. Hopkins, D. F. 8-31-'12
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- 317. Goodwyn, C. E. 9-7-'12
- 318. Haney, C. W. 9-7-'12
- 319. Reichart, W. 9-9-'12
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- 321. Smith, W. D. 10-14-'12
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- 323. Gorman, P. J. 12-4-'12
- 324. Hubbard, J. R. 12-14-'12
- 325. McMillan, Walter S. 12-17-'12
- 326. Bray, G. 12-28-'12
- 327. Hill, W. E. 1-4-'13
- 328. Willis, L. B. 1-8-'13
- 329. Cortey, W. E. 1-30-'13
- 330. Squier, B. G. 1-30-'13
- 331. Pierson, F. 2-25-'13
- 332. Brunner, W. J. 3-7-'13
- 333. McMahon, M. 3-8-'13
- 334. Lepphardt, A. 3-10-'13
- 335. Sherman, W. L. 3-14-'13
- 336. Gladwin, H. T. 3-15-'13
- 337. Cowles, O. J. 4-2-'13
- 338. Shell, J. M. 4-23-'13
- 339. Sacknuss, H. W. 4-29-'13
- 340. Stevenson, B. W. 4-29-'13
- 341. Connors, W. T. 5-3-'13
- 342. Maysonet, J. 5-20-'13
- 343. McEnaney, J. T. 5-20-'13
- 344. Owens, A. M. 5-20-'13
- 345. Drummond, M. G. 6-16-'13
- 346. Morris, R. H. 7-8-'13
- 347. Bentler, J. 7-31-'13
- 348. Maloney, M. J. 7-31-'13
- 349. Rees, G. W. 7-31-'13
- 350. Hostetter, E. 8-5-'13
- 351. Langtry, O. J. 8-15-'13
- 352. Middleton, J. 9-4-'13
- 353. Mordelle, F. 9-9-'13
- 354. Vogel, J. W. 9-11-'13
- 355. Hennecke, F. 9-16-'13
- 356. Board, W. 9-22-'13
- 357. Taylor, G. F. R. 9-23-'13
- 358. Swanton, Elmer E. 9-26-'13
- 359. Taylor, H. F. 9-29-'13
- 360. Winn, W. A. 9-30-'13
- 361. Tague, A. 10-1-'13
- 362. Scally, E. 10-3-'13

- 363. King, Louis F. 10-14-'13
  - 364. Calhoun, R. C. 10-24-'13
  - 365. Brockman, A. 10-29-'13
  - 366. Merritt, H. L. 11-1-'13
  - 367. Raymond, D. R. 11-1-'13
  - 368. Cross, W. E. 11-5-'13
  - 369. Costello, J. T. 12-5-'13
  - 370. Ward, Tom 12-19-'13
  - 371. Logue, M. E. 1-8-'14
  - 372. Neal, W. T. 1-5-'14
  - 373. Ginn, M. R. 1-8-'14
  - 374. Sneed, H. P. 1-13-'14
  - 375. Schneider, A. H. 1-15-'14
  - 376. Barnard, H. A. 4-2-'14
  - 377. Jackson, H. L. 4-2-'14
  - 378. Kenny, F. W. 4-2-'14
  - 379. Schwechter, W. 4-2-'14
  - 380. Doyle, E. P. 4-15-'14
  - 381. Moreno, E. 4-15-'14
  - 382. Kraus, C. A. 4-17-'14
  - 383. Jackson, F. J. 4-20-'14
  - 384. Mills, T. H. 4-21-'14
- December 1, 1914.

\*Former post commissary sergeants.

## TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Nov. 7, 1911.  
Col. and Mrs. Penrose gave a beautiful dinner Nov. 1 to celebrate the anniversary of their marriage, which was consummated twenty-one years ago at Fort Leavenworth. Present: Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Miss Townsend and Col. Willis May.  
Capt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Clark and their two little daughters have arrived for station and were guests of Colonel May for a few days. Captain Clark has been appointed regimental adjutant, relieving Lieut. Rinaldo Wood, who has been acting adjutant for two months. Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Townsend and Miss Marjorie Wood are passengers on the transport Merritt, making the Southern Island trip. They will be gone two weeks. Miss Marjorie Wood and Lieutenant Kuegle were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William White Nov. 2.  
A number of post people enjoyed a moonlight picnic down the river on carabao rafts Nov. 3. A suitable spot being found, the party went ashore, made a huge bonfire and "spread" the contents of a number of suspicious looking bundles and boxes. Major Grubbs had his mandolin with him and helped with the music. The party was composed of Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend, Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sively, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Lieut. and Mrs. Kern, Col. Willis May, Captain Leonard and Lieutenant Kuegle.  
Lieut. and Mrs. Harry B. Crea and children were passengers on the Sherman reaching Manila Nov. 3. They have arrived at this post for station and were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith Nov. 5. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Nelson and little Misses Elizabeth and Helen Nelson sailed for the States on the Sheridan Nov. 7, much to the regret of their friends in this garrison. They motored to Manila, escorted by Captain Parrott and Lieutenant Miller, who remained until the transport sailed. On Oct. 31 Capt. and Mrs. Nelson were honor guests at a dinner given by Captain Leonard, Captain Parrott, Lieutenants Burt and Miller, at the Bachelors' Mess, in Lieutenant Burt's quarters. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Torrey Maghee and Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith.  
Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson Nov. 4. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Meredith, Captain Leonard, Captain Parrott, Lieutenants Burt and Miller.  
Dr. F. X. Strong went up to Manila to meet Mrs. Strong and little Francis, who were returning on the transport Sherman, after a visit to the States and Honolulu. Mrs. Owen Meredith made a short trip to Manila this week. Mrs. Scovel is the guest of Mrs. Dayton and Dr. Dayton.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 18, 1914.

Before the hop Dec. 5 Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlin, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder; Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton and Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner. Lieut. and Mesdames E. S. Gruber and C. P. George were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder for supper Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant gave a dinner Dec. 7 for Lieut. and Mesdames I. P. Swift and E. S. Gruber.

Lieut. R. M. Danford, 5th Field Art., from Fort Sill, Okla., arrived Dec. 8 to be the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Gruber during his series of lectures to the M.S.S. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton gave a dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Lieut. and Mrs. D. H. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Barry, Cols. Guy Carleton and S. M. Koehler. The field officers' class gave a beautiful appointed dinner Dec. 9. The long mess table was artistically decorated, the colors honoring both the Cavalry and Artillery. The place-cards were clever cartoons of the guests and hosts drawn by Mrs. Gallup. During the dinner many and witty toasts were given, one of the cleverest being a pun on the names of four members of the class—Capt. F. H. Gallup, Major J. W. Furlong, Major C. D. Rhodes and Capt. W. H. Paine—given by Col. Guy Carleton, the toastmaster. Speaking to Capt. H. R. Richmond and referring to the accident which injured Majors G. P. White and E. D. Anderson, Colonel Carleton remarked that "the course of the M.S.S. proved that you couldn't 'Gallup' a 'Furlong' over 'Rhodes' without 'Paine.' The guests included Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Major and Mrs. G. P. White, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Misses Ryan, Gray, White and Bowen, Cols. Guy Carleton, S. M. Koehler, Majors Tompkins, Bishop, Meyer, Anderson, Furlong and Capt. W. H. Paine.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane gave a dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Gruber, Lieut. R. M. Danford and Sloan Doak, Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant were dinner hosts Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Wagner. Miss Elizabeth Davis, of Kansas City, was house guest for a few days of Mrs. R. H. McBlain, Lieut. and Mrs. G. Gruber gave a jolly dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant and Lieut. R. M. Danford Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Roy A. Hill, of Manhattan, Kas., were guests Friday of Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn.

A bazar for the benefit of the Red Cross was held in the post gymnasium afternoon and evening, Dec. 11. The bazar was opened by a horse show given by the second year class of the M.S.S. The post gymnasium was transformed into two large rooms, separated by a promenade; one room composed the dancing floor and in the other room the booths were artistically arranged. Refreshments were served on the Japanese lanterns, flags, green foliage, potted trees, electric lights and hunting were used in profusion in decorating, and Mrs. F. G. Turner and the ladies who assisted her were warmly congratulated on the success of their work. The fancy work table was supervised by Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers; cake booth by Mrs. J. J. Ryan; candy booth by Mrs. J. A. Barry; flower booth by Mrs. D. H. Scott; cigarettes and cigars by young ladies of the post under direction of Mrs. F. G. Turner; lemonade and punch by Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Mrs. D. E. Aultman and Miss Manlay, of Junction City, told fortunes; Lieut. J. T. Kennedy was a successful auctioneer; Mrs. Marshall Magruder supervised the dance hall. During the afternoon tea was poured by Mesdames Magruder, Merchant, George and Chamberlin. In exhibition dancing Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey won great applause in the maxixe; Mrs. Marshall Magruder and Lieut. N. G. Finch in the hesitation waltz; the fox trot introduced by Miss Clarisse Ryan and Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck was greatly enjoyed. The refreshments, under direction of Mrs. J. A. Degen, were excellent. The Junction City band donated its services for the afternoon and for the dancing. Privates Steel and Sargent Thompson offered their services for both the afternoon and evening. The ladies of the post, assisted by a few ladies of Junction City, made a pretty picture in Red Cross nurse uniforms. About three hundred students of the M.S.A.C. and people from Manhattan patronized the bazar, and the merchants of Junction City and Junction City people were more than liberal. Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, president, and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, secretary of the committee, showed great efficiency. The bazar cleared over \$800.

Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes entertained Mrs. Margetts, Miss Davis, Miss Gray, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieut. H. R. Adair and Lieut. N. G. Finch at dinner Saturday. Lieut. Harding Polk returned Dec. 12 from leave in Iowa. Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin were dinner guests Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland in Junction City. Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf are confined to their homes on account of illness. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a tea Sunday in honor of Miss Gray and for Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Gruber, Mrs. R. H. McBlain, Miss Gray, Miss White and Miss Davis, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieut. V. P. Erwin, Lieut. S. W. Winfree and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Lieut. S. W. Winfree and Herman Kobbé, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Culum, Lieut. N. G. Finch, Lieut. T. C. Lonergan were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder for supper Dec. 13. Miss Davis, house guest of Mrs. R. H. McBlain, returned to her home in Kansas City Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner Dec. 14 for Miss Bowen and Miss Ryan, Lieut. Herman Kobbé and Lieut. V. P. Erwin.  
Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence H. Danielson arrived Dec. 14 to be house guests of Mrs. Danielson's sister, Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, until after Christmas, when they will return to station in El Paso. Major and Mrs. G. P. White gave an informal dance at their quarters Dec. 15. It was also the last meeting of the field officers who belonged to the dancing class organized by Miss Clarisse Ryan some weeks ago. During the evening Col. L. M. Koehler, after a clever speech, presented Miss Ryan with a beautiful necklace and pendant, given to her by the members of the dancing class in appreciation of her teaching. Present: Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner, Miss Gray, Miss White, Miss Bowen and Miss Ryan; Lieut. V. P. Erwin, Herman Kobbé and J. C. R. Schwenck; Major H. G. Bishop, Col. Guy Carleton, Majors L. M. Koehler, J. W. Furlong, E. D. Anderson and S. H. Tompkins.

Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster gave a tea in honor of Miss Olive Gray, house guest of Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes and for Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Misses Welsh, Bowen, White and Ryan, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieut. H. R. Adair, J. T. Donnelly, V. P. Erwin, N. G. Finch, Herman Kobbé, T. C. Lonergan, H. R. Odell, H. M. Raynor, J. C. R. Schwenck, F. W. Stewart, E. W. Taulbee and S. W. Winfree.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond gave an egg-nog party Wednesday in honor of the field officers. The guests included Lieut. and Mesdames Patton, Walker, Lininger, Wilbourn, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Danielson, Miss Gray, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Major and Mrs. G. P. White, Capt. and Mrs. Gallup, Col. Guy Carleton, Col. L. M. Koehler, Majors Tompkins, Bishop, Meyer, Anderson, Furlong and Capt. W. H. Paine. Mrs. Lininger served.

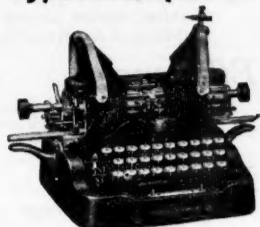
Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes gave an egg-nog party Wednesday evening as a goodbye to the field officers' class and a welcome to Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Danielson. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers served egg-nog. The field officers' class held their graduation ride in the riding hall Dec. 17, after which the second year

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class, first and second platoons of the first year class and the non-commissioned officers' class all joined them in the hall, and for two hours gave a ride which was witnessed and enjoyed by a large audience of post people.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. S. Gruber left Thursday to spend several weeks with Mrs. Gruber's parents, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, in Chevy Chase, Md. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield arrived Thursday to spend a few days as the house guest of his daughter, Mrs. B. T. Merchant. Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd arrived Wednesday to pack their household goods. The field officers' class ended Thursday, Dec. 17, and many of the class left Thursday for their respective stations. Capt. and Mrs. Gallup and daughter, Adelaide, returned to Fort Myer; Major E. D. Anderson went to New York city, to spend a leave before returning to Fort Leavenworth for duty; Major S. R. H. Tompkins left for Washington, D.C., on leave; Col. Guy Carleton left to join his regiment in Fort Sam Houston; Colonel Koehler left for Fort Bliss, Texas, to rejoin his regiment; Major H. G. Bishop rejoined his regiment in Fort Sill; Major O. B. Meyer left for Eagle Pass, Texas, to join his regiment; Major J. W. Furlong rejoined his regiment in Columbus, N.M.; Capt. W. H. Paine returned to his station in Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 17, 1914.

With the detachment of Capt. William M. Crose yesterday the office of captain of the yard at Mare Island was abolished, but Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell took over the duties to-day and will serve until an industrial manager is named. Capt. and Mrs. Crose and their daughter, Miss Janet Crose, made many friends while here. Captain Crose is to report for command of the Rhode Island Jan. 2, and Mrs. Crose and Miss Janet will remain in Berkeley for the winter. Mrs. Franklin D. Karns entertained at cards last Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Harold Jones, Marilyn G. Cook, Howson W. Cole, jr., and J. A. Monroe. Others present: Mesdames Elliott, Crose, Hilliard, Freeman, Owens, Connor, Mayfield, Soule, Brooks, Manning, Graham and Baker.

Complimentary to her mother-in-law, Mrs. S. S. Graham, of Colorado, who with Mr. Graham is spending the winter here, Mrs. John S. Graham entertained at luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Cutts, Weiman, Andrews, Potts, Brooks, See, Eytinge and Crose. Naval Constr. S. W. Fisher, here on a board, is accompanied by Mrs. Fisher and they are guests of Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason. Lieut. D. E. Cummings, who reported Saturday from Boston, has been named as planning superintendent, Lieut. F. J. Cleary going to shop superintendent and Lieut. S. F. Hein to outside superintendent. Another arrival was Surg. W. L. Haworth, for duty aboard the Prometheus. He has been visiting at his home in Indianapolis since being detached from duty at Vera Cruz.

Since the return of the St. Louis to San Francisco Mrs. Victor S. Houston, wife of her commanding officer, has given a number of pretty luncheons and dinners aboard the vessel. Mrs. Randall Hunt left last week for Annapolis, to spend the holidays with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry K. Hewitt.

In honor of her sister, Mrs. Sylvester H. Lawton, Commo. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell entertained for thirty guests last Saturday in Vallejo. Bridge prizes were won by Mesdames Hornberger, Baker, Reed, Owens and Garrison. Mrs. William M. Crose and Alexander N. Mitchell presided at the tea which followed. The affair also served as an opportunity for Mrs. Morsell to say good-bye to her friends here, as she left to-day for Bremerton, following the Chattanooga, which is to remain at Bremerton for two months.

Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman left Tuesday for San Francisco, to stay until the sailing of the Glacier to Mexican waters to join the San Diego. Mrs. Freeman, about Jan. 1, will go to her home in Coronado, to remain during Lieutenant Commander Freeman's cruise. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Marilyn G. Cook entertained the card club and a few extra guests Monday. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Miss Marion Brooks, Lieut. and Mrs. Keiran, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pope and P.A. Surg. E. O. Y. Eytinge.

In honor of Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, jr., Constr. and Mrs. Gleason entertained at dinner to-night for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott. The entire party attended the hop.

The collier Mars, recently ordered here from the east coast, arrived at the yard last Saturday, bringing a quantity of freight for Mare Island and Bremerton. That destined for Bremerton will be sent north by train. Only urgent work is now being done on her. She will then coal for Cavite, leaving as soon as practicable.

The reserve torpedo flotilla is to base at San Diego in future instead of at Sausalito. The collier Nanshan will coal and proceed to Mexican waters, sailing about Christmas. The torpedo-boat Stewart left Mare Island, Dec. 15, for San Francisco, to sail next Saturday for San Diego. The oil tanker Kanawha will be ready for commissioning on April 1. The Maumee, the keel of which was laid after her sister ship had left the ways, could be launched the first of the year if necessary, but will be kept on the ways until after that date, as work on her can thus be handled more expeditiously.

Half of the regiment of marines now quartered at San Diego, including Companies 31, 32 and 34, are to be transferred to San Francisco on Jan. 15, there to be stationed within the exposition grounds during the 1915 fair. Major John T. Myers will be in charge of the battalion at the exposition. He was in command of the companies sent to Mexico from here last April and more recently stationed at the San Diego advance base.

The city council of Vallejo have ordered the number of saloons in Vallejo reduced to twenty-five on and after Jan. 1,

this action, which had been contemplated for some time, being precipitated by a report of W. K. Cole, president of the Vallejo Commercial Bank, who had held a conference with Secretary Daniels, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and Rear Admiral Victor Blue in Washington regarding the abolishing of the receiving ship at Mare Island. Secretary Daniels had said that incidentally, perhaps, the removal of the ship might cause the people of Vallejo to waken up and clean up the town. The sight of saloons on the main business street of the city was said by the Secretary to have made him sick when he visited Vallejo over a year ago. This report was laid before a committee of business men and prohibitionists at a meeting called at the Naval Y.M.C.A. on Dec. 10, when a sub-committee was named to lay the matter before the city council. Anticipating this action the council ordered the reduction. Mr. Cole's visit to the Navy Department was made at the instigation of the Citizens' Executive Committee of Vallejo, of which he is a member. On Jan. 1, 1907, the saloons were cut down from over 100 to 50 under threat of Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte to withhold work from Mare Island if this course was not followed. The number of saloons had since been reduced to forty-five, so that twenty are now to be forced out of business.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 12, 1914.

Dr. H. W. B. Turner had dinner on board the Albany Sunday for Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Lieutenant Weyer and Ensign Bell. Mrs. H. A. Waddington had a thimble party Monday for Mesdames J. R. Brady, F. M. Perkins, Z. E. Briggs and E. D. Almy. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary had dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. Ellis, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. H. W. Brown and Paymaster Lupton.

Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus entertained at tea Sunday complimentary to their guests, Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Woods, of Seattle, and for Paymaster Ewald, Ensigns Moore and Refo. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer had dinner Tuesday complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jensen. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles have moved from the Kitsap Inn to the Zivnuski cottage, on Second street, formerly occupied by Paymr. John Irwin, jr.

Ensign J. D. Moore gave a dinner party on board the Milwaukee Friday, followed by bridge, for Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Waddington, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Ensigns Refo and Kirkman, Mrs. F. M. Perkins had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. H. W. Brown, Mr. Louis Brooks and Mrs. S. C. Smith. Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Mesdames O'Leary, E. D. Almy and Perkins attended the matinee performance of "The Poor Little Rich Girl" at the Metropolitan Wednesday. Comdr. W. W. Bush, U.S.N., retired, of Seattle, was the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer on Monday.

Mrs. E. D. Stanley gave a thimble party Saturday. In addition to sewing, the ladies enjoyed games of contest. The guests included Mesdames Albert Timmerman, C. C. Stilson and Alfred Lundin, of Seattle; Mesdames Bradshaw, Jensen, Debrill, Atkins, Duncan, Ellis, Faus, Fisher, Hoen, Irvine, Nielson, Jones, Stiles, Pond and Miss Fannie Charles, of the yard. Lieut. E. H. Campbell is expected home from Mexico on the cruiser Chattanooga, to visit with his family, residing in Bremerton. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth was hostess to the "Needles and Tongues" Club Thursday. The club's motto is, "No party, only top of the day." The ladies present were Mesdames Stanley Blackburn, Brady, O'Leary, Blamer, Fegan, Almy, Backus and Duncan.

Mrs. De Witt Blamer entertained Thursday for the wives of the officers attending the War College at the home of Naval Constr. Stuart Smith. The officers joined later. The guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond, Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Burwell, of Seattle, spent last week-end at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Larimer. Major J. F. McGill, recently on duty at the marine camp at San Diego, returned last week and is visiting with Mrs. McGill and little daughters. Major McGill will soon be detached from the yard and has been ordered to command the prison ship at the Mare Island Yard. Major McGill will probably move his family to the southern yard before Christmas. Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Woods, of Seattle, spent last week-end with Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus.

Paymr. J. B. Ewald had as luncheon guests on board his ship, the cruiser Milwaukee, Sunday, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus and their guests, Dr. and Mrs. C. Benson Woods, of Seattle, and Ensigns Bell and Moore. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth had dinner Thursday for Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen and Dr. and Mrs. Geiger. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs sailed on the S.S. President last Tuesday to join her husband, Ensign Hibbs, who is in command of the destroyer Truxtun. Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher left Thursday for Mare Island Navy Yard for temporary duty in connection with inspection of the cruiser Cleveland. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus had dinner Tuesday, honoring Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth.

Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer entertained at bridge Monday for Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy and Ensign Moore. Lieut. A. D. Rorex, from duty with the marines at the camp at San Diego, arrived at the yard Wednesday and will leave soon for his new duty with the American Legation at Nicaragua. Mrs. Harriet Brown and Dr. H. W. B. Turner entertained at a dinner at the home of Mrs. Brown, in Bremerton, Monday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen, Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Dr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger and Paymaster Lupton.

Lieut. H. A. Waddington gave a stag party Friday evening for Dr. Harry Johnson, Father Commandman, Paymaster Lupton, Ensigns Refo and Moore and Lieutenant Yando, U.S. R.C.S. Mrs. H. A. Waddington entertained Monday afternoon for Mesdames Brady, Briggs, Hirschinger and Almy.

Lieut. M. A. Shearer, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Shearer will soon return to the yard from San Diego. Lieutenant Shearer has been attached to the disciplinary barracks at this yard for two years and went South with the marines at the beginning of trouble with Mexico. He has been on duty at the marine camp at San Diego since last summer and expecting to continue duty there, sent for Mrs. Shearer only a few weeks ago. Word now comes that Lieutenant Shearer is to be ordered to duty on the prison ship at this yard, temporarily, and later will again have duty at the disciplinary barracks here.

Capt. H. G. Hamlet, U.S.R.C.S., returned from leave this week and will spend a week on duty on his ship, the revenue cutter Unalga, now undergoing repairs at this yard. Later he will go East on leave, returning only in time for the cruise of the Unalga to Alaska in the spring. Dr. A. Farenholt, recently on duty on the receiving ship St. Louis, at San Francisco, has been ordered to duty on the battleship Oregon, at this yard.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 14, 1914.

The Post Bridge Club met with Mrs. Wilson Chase on Tuesday and prizes were won by Mrs. John B. Richardson and Mrs. George Parker, jr. Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill entertained Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, sr., and Mrs. John C. Grady at dinner Sunday. The Musical Club met Friday at the home of Mrs. James M. Hobson, jr. Mrs. Robert L. Weeks gave a luncheon Friday for Mesdames George Bell, jr., David J. Baker, Allen Parker, William Brooke, Peter C. Field and Ralph R. Glass.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Major and Mrs. Peter C. Field, Major and Mrs. William Brooke and Capt. and Mrs. Charles King. Lieut. Bernard Lentz, recently detached military instructor at the University of Minnesota, will leave this week and before going to Minneapolis will join Mrs. Lentz in Denver, where they spend Christmas.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Page entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., and for Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, sr., Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany and Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard Lentz. Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany had dinner

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Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. John H. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Harry A. Hegeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard Lentz and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. Capt. and Mrs. John H. Page gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Major and Mrs. William Brooke, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson and Gen. and Mrs. Page.

A subscription dance in the post hop room Friday night, with music by colored musicians, was largely attended by the post people and many from Portland.

Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., who has been in command of the 7th Brigade and has been transferred to the 5th Brigade, with headquarters at Galveston, leaves Saturday for his new station. Mrs. Bell will accompany him. Among those who entertained at dinner before the University Club dance in Portland Friday were Major and Mrs. Adrian S. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz and Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Bernard Lentz and two sons left Saturday for Denver, Colo., to visit her mother, Mrs. Vosburgh. Major and Mrs. William Brooke had dinner Monday for Lieut. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough.

#### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 14, 1914.

The citizens of Galveston gave a reception and ball at Hotel Galvez Dec. 3 in honor of Major Gen. Frederick Funston and the officers of the 5th Brigade, as a welcome on their return from Vera Cruz. The 19th Infantry band rendered an excellent program of dance music. The Galvez ballroom was simply decorated with palms, ferns and flags. In the receiving line were Major Gens. Frederick Funston and J. Franklin Bell and their aids, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Lee, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Black, Col. and Mrs. Chase W. Kennedy, Mr. George Sealy, Mr. Marion Douglas, introduced by Mr. Phillip L. Sanders. The line of march was led by Mr. Peter B. Erhard, chairman of the floor committee, with Miss Emily Dorsey. Generals Funston and Bell were two of the most graceful dancers on the floor. Prior to the reception and dance Mr. George Sealy gave a dinner party in honor of General Funston and for General Bell, Major Lewis Fisher, Col. Millard F. Waltz, Major Frederick D. Evans, Capt. S. H. Bridges, Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Alfred Aloe, E. E. Booth, Dr. L. D. McGlasson, Rev. Father James M. Kerwin, Mr. L. C. Bradley, of Dallas, and Lieut. W. G. Ball.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield were guests of Mrs. George Sealy for the Artillery ball. Miss Jessie Crocker was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hulme for the dances at Texas City. Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Miss Genevieve Johnston, wife of City. Mrs. Johnston and Mr. William H. Johnston, U.S.A., left for St. Louis, to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Fabian Johnston, of Chicago, Ill., before joining Colonel Johnston in Washington, D.C. A large crowd bade them au revoir. They were extensively entertained before their departure.

Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., attended the stag dinner party recently given at Hotel Galvez by the officers and members of the Galveston Artillery Club in honor of Mr. Semmes Steele, of Texas City. Mrs. Sanford, wife of Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf., has joined her husband here and is the guest of Hotel Galvez. Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., attended the wedding of Mr. Semmes Steele and Miss Kenzie Fricks Nov. 25.

Mrs. Colquitt and Miss Mary Colquitt, wife and daughter of Governor O. B. Colquitt, guests of Mrs. Colquitt's son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Colquitt, of Texas City, have returned to their home in Austin. Capt. and Mrs. Franklin Leisenring have left for a visit North and East. Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Stromberg left for Baltimore, Md., to visit Lieutenant Stromberg's parents before going to Milwaukee, Wis., where Lieutenant Stromberg, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been ordered. During their stay in Galveston they have made a host of friends, by whom they will be greatly missed. Mrs. Stromberg was a member of the "Merrie Wives."

The ball recently given by Misses Fannie Kempner, Linda Fowler, Mabel McVitie, Edythe Sensheimer, Alice Sweeney and Genevieve Johnston at Hotel Galvez for the benefit of the International Red Cross Society, cleared \$450. The young ladies were assisted by the members of the Artillery Club. Lieuts. Harry Gantz, Newton H. White, jr., Davenport Johnston, A. A. McDaniel, H. B. Cheadle, G. L. Hardin, Capt. Duncan K. Major and C. H. Morrow. Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Col. and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman and Mrs. Franklin Leisenring were among the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser are entertaining Mrs. Baxter and Master Jere, 3d, wife and son of Lieut. Jere Baxter, jr., 20th Inf., U.S.A., who have just recently returned from an extended visit with relatives in Milwaukee, Portland and San Francisco. A bridge party was given by Mrs. Marvin L. Graves in honor of Mrs. Wilson T. Davidson, guest of her brother, Mr. Lee Hudson, of the Medical College, and Mrs. Oscar Plant, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser was a guest.

Capt. and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward, of Fort Crockett, left Tuesday for Fort Monroe. Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman have left for Fort Leavenworth, for a stay of several years. A Christmastide they will be joined by Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, who is attending Christian College, at Columbia, Mo.

Mrs. Burleson, wife of Lieut. R. C. Burleson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., Fort Myer, Va., is the guest of her parents, Judge and Mrs. John S. Walker, called by the critical illness of her mother. Mrs. Burleson went through quite a heroic ordeal, the transfusion of blood from herself to her mother, which was the only hope of prolonging Mrs. Walker's life. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard gave an old-fashioned Dutch supper at Fort Crockett Sunday for Miss Emily Dorsey, Mrs. Franklin Leisenring and Lieutenants McDaniel and Zerbe. Mesdames John B. Maynard, William H. Murray and John T.

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O'Rear, and Lieuts. Harry Gantz, Davenport Johnston and Leigh F. J. Zerbe attended the reception given by Mesdames C. R. Byrne, and Bartlett D. Moore.

Lieut. Harry Gantz has left for Deadwood, S.D., to visit his parents for a month before going to California to join the Aviation Corps, U.S.A. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Robertson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Albert E. Brown, just returned from their wedding trip, at dinner on Thanksgiving Day. Capt. U. S. Grant, 3d, C.E., left for Washington, to join his wife and children, and mother, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant.

Mrs. Chatfield, wife of Col. Walter H. Chatfield, has returned here after an extended visit East and is the guest of Hotel Galvez. Mrs. Chatfield is much improved.

The officers and members of the Galveston Artillery company entertained with a stag party and smoker at the club Dec. 5, in honor of the officers of the 5th Brigade. The entire lower floor of the club house was thrown in one and elaborately decorated. Mrs. Benjamin F. Delamater is entertaining her cousin, Miss Frances Lidstone, of San Saba, Texas. The directors of the Galveston Garden Verein were hosts at a handsome concert and dance given Dec. 11 at the Garden Verein in honor of the officers of the 5th Brigade as a welcome back to Treasure Island.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 14, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Pegram Whitworth gave a pretty dinner Friday for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson, Mrs. Kinzie and Major Clyde S. Ford. At the officers' new mess, Thursday, Mrs. Howard L. Landers gave a bridge party, which was followed by a supper, to which a number of additional guests were invited. The favors were given to Mrs. James G. Hannah, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. J. P. Wade and Mrs. Bradford. Mr. Trapp, of New York city, is the guest of his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Hamilton.

Mrs. C. C. Jones left Monday for Galveston, to join Lieutenant Jones. Capt. A. T. Owenshire has arrived from Galveston and will remain for some time with his family. Mrs. L. M. Adams gave a tea Monday for over seventy-five guests to meet Mrs. William A. Mitchell, bride of Captain Mitchell, C.E. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller served the ices and Mrs. George R. Spalding coffee; others assisting were Mesdames R. T. Ward, J. J. Fulmer, Robert Howell, Jr., Miss Howell, of Raleigh, N.C., and the Misses Fuller. Mrs. Ira Fravel has gone to Galveston, Texas, to join Lieutenant Fravel.

Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty gave a dinner Friday in compliment to their house guests, Mrs. Modini-Wood and Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles, Cal. A tea was given Thursday by Mrs. Aristides Moreno in honor of Miss Field, of Porto Rico, and Miss Bowen, of Atlanta, and for over seventy-five guests. Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler poured coffee and Mrs. W. S. Lindsay tea; others assisting were Mesdames Farr, Little, Weeks, Herron, Eastman, James, Scott, Misses Grace Commiskey, Jolly, of Louisville, Ky., Lottie Fuller and Elizabeth Knight. Miss Eloise Field, of Porto Rico, arrived Wednesday, to be the guest for several weeks of her sister, Mrs. Aristides Moreno, and Lieutenant Moreno. Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Smith. Miss Marian Bowen, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno. Miss Virginia Tarr is a week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Howell, Jr., and Captain Howell.

Mrs. C. L. Eastman gave a bridge-tea Wednesday. Favors were given to Mesdames Cavenaugh, Drum, Spalding, Koehler, Hearn, Scott and Farr. Those from the post who attended a luncheon given in the city Friday by Mrs. A. J. Tullock were Mesdames Henry A. Greene, Ezra B. Fuller and C. L. Eastman. Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Weeks gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Little, Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno, Miss Field, of Porto Rico, and Miss Bowen, of Atlanta. Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Perkins gave a dinner Friday in honor of Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Theodore Stuart and for Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, of Centerville, Iowa, Mrs. Theodore Stuart, of Denver, Miss Young, of San Antonio, Miss Robert, of Columbus, Major S. A. Cheney, Capt. J. W. Beacham, Lieut. C. S. Hamilton and Lieut. O. S. Albright.

Mrs. C. L. Eastman gave a bridge-tea Wednesday for twenty guests and the prizes were given to Mesdames Drum, Farr, Scott, Hearn and Spalding. Mrs. Cavenaugh and Mrs. Koehler assisted Mrs. Eastman. Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood and Miss Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles, were complimented guests at a tea given Friday by Mrs. D. H. Gienty for sixty guests. Mrs. Henry A. Greene and Miss Porter presided at the tea table. Assisting Mrs. Gienty were Mesdames Joseph R. Kean, Ola W. Bell, Herschel Tupes, R. H. Hearn, A. T. Smith, Le Roy Eltinge, O. W. B. Farr, Harry La T. Cavenaugh, Miss Martha Dean, Miss Commiskey and Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Stanley Koch gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. McIntee and Captain Taylor. A dinner was given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum for Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure, Miss Shug Reaume, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Capt. Allen J. Greer and Lieut. P. H. Clark. A beautiful luncheon was given on Friday by Mrs. H. E. Mann in honor of her guest, Miss Jessie Jolly, of Louisville, Ky. The guests included Misses Mabel Howell, of Raleigh, N.C., Virginia Tarr, of the city, Marian Bowen, of Atlanta, Nellie Cotchett, Elizabeth Wood, of Los Angeles, Young, of San Antonio, Seales, Eloise Fields, of Porto Rico, Elizabeth Knight, Virginia Roberts, of Columbus, Grace Commiskey, Lottie Fuller, Virginia Boyle and Martha Kean.

A tea-dance was given at the officers' new mess Saturday by Capt. and Mrs. G. T. Perkins and Capt. and Mrs. George W. Stuart, who entertained several hundred guests in compliment to Mrs. Theodore Stuart, Jr., of Denver, and Mrs. Campbell Bradley, of Centerville, Iowa. The reception room floral adornments were green and white, chrysanthemums, narcissus and ferns being used in profusion. The guests were welcomed by Capt. and Mrs. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Theodore Stuart, Jr., for Mrs. Parker Hitt, Mrs. Pegram Whitworth and Mrs. S. M. Ferguson served salad and the coffee was poured by Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle. Others assisting were Mesdames Hitt, Farr, Miller, Hearn, Nuttman and James Greene.

Capt. J. G. Hannah will arrive Wednesday from Galveston, to spend a month with Mrs. Hannah and family at the post. Capt. C. D. Roberts arrived to-day from Galveston, to remain during the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Sorley entertained Saturday with a dinner. Capt. George W. Stuart has gone to Centerville, Iowa, to spend a week with relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson on Sunday gave a Dutch supper for Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames A. T. Smith, Nuttman, Bell, Drum, Perkins, McGee, Gienty, Herron, Mason, Gregory, Mrs. and Miss Wood, of Los Angeles, Miss Seales, Miss Shug Reaume, Major Clyde S. Ford, Captain Beacham, Lieutenants Hamilton and Albright.

Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Hearn, Crawford, Scott and Sorley. Major Leonard D. Wildman has returned from an extended stay in Panama and will be in command of the Signal School. Lieutenant Hamilton entertained Wednesday afternoon for Major and Mrs. Wildman, Mrs. Stanley Koch, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Major Wildman, Miss Roberts, Lieutenant Albright, Capt. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart and Mr. Trapp. Mrs. Eastman entertained Wednesday with cards, prizes going to Mesdames Farr, Hearn, Scott, Drum and Miller.

A handsome dinner was given at the officers' new mess Fri-

day by Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty in honor of their guests, Mrs. and Miss Wood, of Los Angeles, and for Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Col. and Mrs. Kean, Capt. and Mesdames Conger, Bell, Eltinge, Hayne, Scott, Haskell, Tupes, Capt. L. M. Adams, Col. J. B. Porter, Capt. George McMaisters, Captain Lanza, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Mann, Miss Porter, Major and Mrs. Spalding, Lieutenant Goodyear, Mr. W. A. Cressey and Miss Blanche Dayne.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Lieut. James Greene and Miss Elizabeth Tupes were confirmed Sunday by Bishop Millspaugh, of Topeka, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in the city. Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty and their guests, Mrs. and Miss Wood, were guests of honor at a dinner given in Kansas City Saturday by Mr. William A. Cressey and Miss Blanche Dayne, who are playing at the Shubert Theater, in Kansas City. Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gienty returned the compliment on Friday.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 19, 1914.

Capt. Charles A. Seane, Co. I, S.C., stationed at this post, left Monday for Naco, Ariz. Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry is the guest of his daughter and his son-in-law, Major John L. Hines, and will spend several weeks with them. General Wherry's home is in Wequetonsing, Mich. Lieut. Col. Frank Keefer, Med. Corps, who has been inspecting this garrison and the troops in the district, has left, to continue his duties at various posts and camps along the border.

Major and Mrs. George D. Moore, 20th Inf., who have been living at the Country Club near the garrison, moved into quarters at the post this week. Major William H. Simons, I.G., completed an inspection of the 20th Infantry this week. The officers of the 20th Infantry on Wednesday gave a stag dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel, complimentary to Col. John S. Parke, their new commanding officer. The regimental band played during the repast.

Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., has returned from the Presidio of San Francisco, where he spent a month's leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson are expected soon from the East and will join the 16th Infantry. Lieutenant Thompson has been stationed in the Philippines with the 13th Infantry and recently transferred to the 16th. Capt. William L. Lowe, Q.M.C., has returned from Naco, where he accompanied Gen. Tasker H. Bliss last week.

Lieut. Edwin Hardy, recently transferred from 8th Cavalry in Philippines to 15th Cavalry at this post, is the guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McCain before joining his troop at Alpine, Texas. Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor left this week for Fort Douglas, Utah, for a few days' visit before going on to San Francisco to sail in January for station with the 8th Infantry. Prior to his departure from El Paso Lieutenant Taylor was tendered a farewell party by the officers of his regiment.

Capt. J. M. Coffin, 13th Cav., passed through El Paso this week from Columbus, N.M., en route to Philadelphia, to spend the Christmas season. Lieut. and Mrs. McCain have had as their guest for a few days Miss Marie Cloman, of Houston, Texas, and recently entertained for her with a dinner and theater party prior to her departure for her home. The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry on Thursday evening gave a brilliant reception and dance complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, recently attached to the regiment. The post hall was artistically decorated with flags, Christmas bells, potted palms and quantities of red flowers. The regimental orchestra furnished delightful music during the reception and for dancing. In the receiving line were Col. and Mrs. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan and Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok.

Major William R. Sample, 20th Inf., left Monday for San Francisco to spend a two months' leave, and on his return to El Paso his family will accompany him. Major John L. Hines, appointed brigade adjutant, 8th Infantry, will remain in El Paso, relieving Major William R. Sample. Capt. Howard L. Laubach, G.S., at Washington, D.C., after a few days spent in El Paso last week on official duty, has returned to his station in the East. Lieut. Stephen J. Chamberlain, 16th Inf., has gone on two months' leave.

Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan on Thursday gave a dinner complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson and for Gen. John J. Pershing, Capt. and Mrs. Howard R. Hickok and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa. Capt. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 12th Inf., has returned to station at Nogales, Ariz., after a few days spent in El Paso on official business.

## TENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Dec. 12, 1914.

Mrs. Cummins on Dec. 2 gave a bridge party for Mesdames Holcomb, McCornack, Cabell, Blaine, Cornell, Phillips and the Misses Marie and Agnes Cabell. The prizes were won by Mrs. McCornack and Mrs. Cornell. Those joining for tea were Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Cummings and Miss Alice Grierson. Mrs. Troxel entertained Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, for Col. and Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn and Mrs. Miller, guest of her sister, Mrs. Luhn.

Mrs. McCornack gave a bridge party Dec. 3 for Mesdames Cornell, Fleming, Blaine, McMurdo, Troxel, Grierson, Cabell, Rutherford, Guiney, Holcomb and the Misses Marie and Agnes Cabell. The prizes were won by Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Rutherford and Miss Cabell. Mrs. Luhn entertained all the ladies of the post Dec. 4 with a bridge tea in honor of her sister, Mrs. Miller, who leaves Dec. 6 to join their new regiment, the 14th Cavalry, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mrs. Luhn was assisted by the Misses Alice and Joy Grierson. Mrs. Phillips won the consolation prize, Mrs. Guiney the first prize, and Mrs. McMurdo the "all cut" prize.

A riding party consisting of the Misses Alice and Joy Grierson, Betty Fleming, Elizabeth Woodward, Captain Smith, Lieutenant Markoe and Mr. Jack Grierson on Sunday took their lunch and rode over the Divide to Garden Canyon. The party in crossing over the mountains rode through three inches of snow. They left about nine o'clock and returned to the post at 4:30.

A minstrel show was given by the enlisted men in the amusement hall Dec. 9. A number of post people attended the performance and enjoyed it very much.

Mrs. Boyd went down to Douglas last Thursday to meet her mother, Mrs. Shroers, who will be her guest for the winter. Mrs. Troxel on Dec. 9 had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn and Mrs. Phillips. Major Fleming returned to the post from Naco on a two days' leave. Mrs. Holcomb and Miss Betty Fleming went to Bisbee on a Christmas shopping trip.

Mrs. Babcock had dinner Dec. 11 for Mesdames Shroers, Boyd and Cabell. Mrs. Cornell had two tables of bridge Dec. 12 for Mesdames Guiney, Tillson, Apington and the Misses Alice and Joy Grierson and Marie and Agnes Cabell. The prizes were won by Mrs. Tillson and Miss Joy Grierson. Captains Luhn and Cornell left on a three days' hunting trip.

## FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 18, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. McNair had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. De Armond and Mesdames Bryden, Danford, Cruse and Connors. Mrs. Jewell entertained Thursday night for Mrs. Norton E. Wood, Mrs. O. E. Wood, Mrs. Cruse and Mrs. Hauser. A fenn boy was born Thursday morning to Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell.

Mrs. Hand had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner and their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Wheeler. The five weeks' old son of Major and Mrs. McMaster died Monday of pneumonia. Interment was at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Wood gave a delightful musicale Sunday evening. Mrs. Connors played several exquisite selections on the violin, accompanied by Mrs. McNair on the piano. Captain Wood sang some favorites, accompanying himself on the banjo. A quartette composed of Captain Wood and Lieutenants Cruse, Polk and Greenwald sang to the delight of the entire company. The guests included the bachelor officers of the garrison and Colonel

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Adams, Miss McGlachlin, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Connors, Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse.

The regiment, which was all together only two months, has again been separated by the order of Dec. 15, sending Batteries A, B and C to Naco, Ariz. The three batteries entrained in excellent style just as fast as transportation could be provided. Battery C left Wednesday night, with Captain Wood in command and Lieutenants Bryden, Smith, Burr and Polk attached; Battery B Thursday noon, with Captain Hand and Lieutenants Cruse, Perkins, Greenwald and Frankenberger as officers; Battery A Thursday afternoon, with Captain Connors, Lieutenants Danford, Capron, Hauser and Young attached. Lieutenant Colonel McGlachlin went in command of the battalion, and Veterinarian Jewell also was ordered with the battalion. Officers going on leave this week were Dr. and Mrs. Duckwall, M.C. Lieut. and Miss Bloom and Lieutenant Hatch. Capt. Raymond W. Briggs has arrived and been assigned in command of Battery D.

## PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 20, 1914.

On Dec. 17 a charity ball for the benefit of the American Red Cross was given in Freeman's Hall, Portsmouth, N.H., under the auspices of the Portsmouth Navy Yard Improvement Association. The following ladies from the navy yard received and acted in the capacity of patronesses: Mesdames F. W. Bartlett, F. T. Arms, L. S. Adams, B. L. Wright, F. M. Bogan, W. McDowell, F. L. Sheffield, L. F. Bellinger, O. C. Dowling and J. A. Hughes.

Mr. T. F. Flannagan was floor manager and Mr. E. F. Ryan assistant. Naval Constr. E. O. Hamner, jr., U.S.N., acted as chief usher, and had as assistants a number of officers from the various vessels at the navy yard. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags, and the patronesses stood in one corner under decorations of flags and amid tropical plants.

Among those attending were Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Washington, and his staff, and many of the officers of the yard and the ships there and their families, as well as many prominent persons from the city of Portsmouth and vicinity. In all, about 600 people attended the ball, and a profit of about \$800 was realized.

The following young ladies of Portsmouth acted as Red Cross girls at the various candy and other booths: Mrs. William Cogan, Misses Julia Mullane, Alice Ryan, Nellie Quirk, May Coughlin, Esther Slosberg, Mary Chase and Helen Connors.

The officers of the Portsmouth Navy Yard Improvement Association are: President, T. F. Flannagan; first vice-president, E. F. Ryan; second vice-president, E. L. Chaney; treasurer, E. V. Wilcox; corresponding secretary, W. H. Goodhue; recording secretary, T. B. Ruxton. The ball proved a great success and was considered by all to be a most enjoyable social function.

## FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Dec. 10, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver have as their guest Mrs. William Oliver, of Arlington. On Monday Mrs. Cloke gave a tea in honor of Mrs. William Oliver and for Mesdames Hughes, Lamson, R. T. Oliver, Thiele, Scott, Harrison, Miss Treat and the Misses Eisenbeis. Capt. and Mrs. Glassford had a luncheon for Mrs. William Oliver and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver. Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, of Fort Casey, have gone on a month's leave before joining their new station, Fort Monroe.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver gave a card party Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. William Oliver and for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Dr. and Mrs. Lamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Treat, Misses Eisenbeis, Captain Keesling, Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hughes have gone to Seattle for a week. Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Cloke.

Officers ordered to San Diego during the fair included Captain O'Neil, Lieutenant Brown and Dr. Brown, from Fort Worden, and Capt. Arthur Keesling, from Fort Flagler.

The Post Bridge Club met Thursday evening. Present: Major and Mrs. Cloke, Dr. and Mrs. Lamson, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison and Miss Treat. Last Saturday Major Cloke, Lieutenants Thiele, Wood and Harrison went hunting and brought back the game law limit of ducks. Miss Madeleine Treat, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William Harrison, left for the Bremerton Navy Yard on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Harrison are now occupying the quarters vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Moore. Miss Josephine Eisenbeis has been staying in Port Townsend, the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Walsh.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 15, 1914.

The San Diego Sunday Union of Dec. 13 contained portraits of Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard; Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, wife of Colonel Pendleton; Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan, wife of Captain Cowan; Mrs. William C. Davis, wife of Major Davis, and Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, wife of Lieutenant Commander Metcalf, all of whom entertained Saturday at the matinee d'ansant at Hotel del Coronado. Numerous members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps colony were in attendance at the function.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, will be the personal representative of President Wilson at the opening of the Panama-California Exposition on Jan. 1 in this city. He will be accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo, John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, will also come to attend the opening exercises, acting as the representa-

tiv of Central and South America. President Wilson expects to make an official visit here in March, at which time a number of naval vessels will be here as his escort, coming from the Panama Canal.

Lieut. T. DeWitt Milling was host at dinner at the Hotel del Coronado Saturday, preceding the dance, for Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, Misses Ruth Carter and Martha Kneeder and Lieuts. J. C. Carberry and F. Van Horn. Lieut. Dexter C. Rumsey, U.S.A., Lieut. Riley F. McConnell, U.S.N., and Mrs. McConnell are recent arrivals at Hotel del Coronado.

One company of marines has been transferred from Camp Howard, on North Island, to the site to be occupied in the exposition grounds, and the remaining companies, together with the regimental band, will be in camp within the next few days. The site of the camp is one of the best for view in the entire park, occupying a prominent point south of the various state buildings.

Ed Mallicoate, a police chauffeur, tried for shooting Fred Collier, a marine, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 22. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. Sailed Dec. 20 from Tampico, Mexico, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean. The flag of Rear Admiral McLean is temporarily flying from the Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Sailed Dec. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. Sailed Dec. 17 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. Sailed Dec. 16 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. Sailed Dec. 20 from Key West, Fla., for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.



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DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

#### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh O. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh O. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender, 2(b)). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Powhall. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

#### Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-8 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. Sailed Dec. 20 from Tampico, Mexico, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. Sailed Dec. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At San Pedro, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. At San Diego, Cal.

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YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West Coast of Mexico.

### Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. Sailed Dec. 20 from the navy yard, Mare Island, for San Diego, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Zeno E. Briggs. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. Sailed Dec. 18 from Manila, P.I., for Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. Sailed Dec. 17 from Shanghai, China, for Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

### Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

### Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

### Fourth Division.

MOHICAN (tender), 4(b). At Manila, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

### Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

### First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNOY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Pickens. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

### Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Dec. 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Levin J. Wallace. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed Dec. 19 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Key West, Fla., and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FULTON (submarine tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. Sailed Dec. 17 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Dec. 21 from Salonica, Greece, for Piraeus, Greece. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Leonard. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Tiburum, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RAINBOW (transport), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship. Lieut. John W. Greenslade. Sailed Dec. 17 from Gibraltar for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

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### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bsn. Gregory Cullen. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. Sailed Dec. 21 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

BROOKLYN (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "Brooklyn" under "Special Service."

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Lieut. Nathan W. Post. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the naval station, Guam. Address there.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis.

Bailey, Annapolis.

Barney, Annapolis.

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Dahlgren, Charleston.

Farragut, Mare Island.

Morris, Newport.

Thornton, Charleston.

Tingey, Charleston.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Arapahoe, Puget Sound.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, San Diego.

## WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

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In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

4th Regt., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton; Hqrs., San Diego, Cal.; 1st Battalion, Major John T. Myers; 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Marine Bks., Mare Island, Cal.; 2d Battalion, Major William N. McKelvy; 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th Cos., Marine Bks., San Diego, Cal.

## Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall (ordered).  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.  
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Henry C. Davis.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. William G. Fay.  
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

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M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. John F. McGill.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.  
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 1st Brigade and Marine Barracks, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Hqrs., 3d, 5th, 22d Cos. 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 23d Cos., —, commanding; 2d Regt., 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th Cos., —, commanding.  
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Major Charles B. Hatch.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major Albertus W. Catlin.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. A. A. Cunningham.  
M.O.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.

## Ship Detachments.

M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. M. E. Shearer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Mariz.  
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M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robarda.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.  
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.  
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M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.  
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M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.  
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John A. Gray.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 518.)

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment, Nogales, Ariz.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and O, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.  
15th Inf.—Hqrs. band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.  
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.  
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.  
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; C, D, F,

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26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Ordered from San Francisco, Cal., to Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.  
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So the orders came to Fletcher and he waved them in his hand,  
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Get out your boats and man them, and let's give the town a scare."  
And the Hancock at Tampico sent a signal, "I'll be there."

Casey Jones! he was a nifty sailor,  
Casey Jones! he was a buck marine,  
Casey Jones! he landed as per orders  
And took the little city in a manner rather mean!

Then the Army said to Wilson, "We're feeling pretty spry,  
And we've had a lengthy waiting for a finger in the pie!"  
So the Navy up and left us, and the Army took command,  
With the doughboys doing duty with marines out in the sand!

The work was done so finely that upon our leaving here  
Our gay commanding general ceased to be a brigadier;  
We wonder since he got a star from out this fume and fuss,  
Exactly what the Government at home will do for us!

Casey Jones! he landed here a scrapper,  
Casey Jones! he had his fill of strife,  
Casey Jones! he's going home promoted,  
Because he taught the Mexicans to live a peaceful life!

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sition, 1897, Belgium  
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